

THE PROPERTY OF THE SCHOOL CORPORATION,
AND NOT OF ANY INDIVIDUAL TRUSTEE.

Carver Hodgins John G. T

THE ACTS

RELATING TO

COMMON SCHOOLS,

AND ALSO SEPARATE SCHOOLS,

IN ONTARIO,

TOGETHER WITH THE

Forms, General Regulations, and Instructions

FOR EXECUTING THEIR PROVISIONS.

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NOTE.—Each Trustee Corporation in Ontario having been furnished gratuitously with a copy of the School Acts and Regulations, when published, extra copies will be furnished at thirty-five cents each, free of postage, which, by post office regulation, must be paid in advance.

PREFATORY NOTE.

It has been considered advisable to collect and arrange for easy reference, in one publication, all the provisions of the law, and the general regulations and instructions for the government of Common Schools in the rural School Sections of Ontario, for the guidance of Trustees, Local Superintendents, and all others officially connected with our Common Schools.

The amended School Act of 1860, although included in the text of the Consolidated School Act, has been inserted entire on pages 68-73.

The Separate School Act for Protestants and for Coloured people will be found on pages 73-75. The Roman Catholic Separate School Act on pages 76-82.

J. G. H.

EDUCATION OFFICE,
Toronto, October, 1870.

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DIVISION I.

THE

CONSOLIDATED COMMON SCHOOL ACT

FOR

ONTARIO.

22 VICTORIA, CHAP. 64.

*(With which is incorporated the School Law Amendment Act of 1860,
23 Victoria, Chap. 49.)*

HER MAJESTY, by and with the advice and consent of the
Legislative Council and Assembly of Canada, enacts as
follows:—

Existing School Organization continued.

1. All common school sections or other common school divisions, together with all elections and appointments to office, all agreements, contracts, assessments, and rate-bills, heretofore duly made in relation to common schools, and existing when this Act comes into force, shall continue subject to the provisions of this Act.

2. The term for which each school trustee who holds office at the time this Act takes effect, shall continue as if such term had commenced by virtue of an election under this Act; and on the *second Wednesday in January* next after this Act takes effect, the trustee or trustees whose term of office then expires, shall retire from office, but may, with his or their own consent, be re-elected under the provisions of this Act.

Annual Election on the Second Wednesday in January.

3. The annual meetings for the election of school trustees, as hereinafter provided, shall be held in all the cities, towns, townships, and villages of Upper Canada, on the *second Wednesday in January*, in each year, commencing at the hour of *ten* of the clock in the forenoon.

When the Poll at School Elections shall close.

[3]. *The School Law Amendment Act of 1860 further enacts, that :*
 4. The poll at every election of a school trustee or trustees, shall not close before *eleven* of the clock in the forenoon, and shall not be kept open later than *four* of the clock in the afternoon. In (rural) school sections, the poll shall close on the same day the election is commenced ; in cities, towns, and incorporated villages, the same time shall be allowed for the election of school trustees which is allowed for the election of municipal councillors.]

PART I.—TRUSTEES OF RURAL SCHOOL SECTIONS.

Trustees' Term of Office.

4. For each township school section, there shall be *three* trustees, each of whom, after the first election of trustees, shall hold office for *three* years, and until his successor has been elected.

5. Any trustee elected to fill an occasional vacancy shall hold office only for the unexpired term of the person in whose place he has been elected.

Trustees not to hold certain Offices.

6. And no trustee of a school section shall hold the office of local superintendent or of a teacher, within the section of which he is a trustee.

[6]. *The School Law Amendment Act of 1860 further enacts as follows :* 11. * * Nor shall any teacher or local superintendent hold the office of trustee ;

Six Months' Non-residence vacates Office.

And a continuous non-residence of *six* months from his school section by any trustee, shall cause the vacation of his office.]

Proceedings on the formation of a New School.

7. Whenever a school section is formed in any township, as provided in the *thirty-ninth* section of this Act, the clerk of the township shall give notice to the person appointed to call the *first* school meeting for the election of trustees, of the description and number of such school section.*

* *The form of this notice should be as follows :*

Township of _____,

Clerk's Office, _____, 18 ____.

SIR,—I have the honour to inform you, that, in conformity with the *eighth* section of the Upper Canada Consolidated Common School Act, the Municipal

A Meeting in New Section to be called within Twenty Days.

8. The person so appointed shall, within *twenty* days after receiving such notice, prepare a notice in writing, describing such section, and appointing a time and place for the *first* school section meeting, and shall cause copies of such notice to be posted in at least *three* public places in the school section, at least *six* days before the time of holding the meeting.*

Chairman and Secretary to be appointed at Meeting.

9. The [resident or non-resident assessed] freeholders and householders of such school section then present, shall elect one of their own number to preside over the proceedings of such meeting.

Council of this township has authorized, and hereby requires you, within *twenty* days after receiving this notice, to appoint the time and place of holding the first school meeting for the election of *three* trustees for school section No. —, in this township, which school section is bounded, and may be known as follows: [*Here insert a full description of it.*] Copies of your notice are to be posted in at least *three* public places in the school section above described, not less than *six* days before the time of holding such meeting.—I am, sir, your obedient servant,

A. B., Township Clerk.

To C. D. (appointed to call the first school meeting in Section No. —,
Township of —.)

REMARKS.—In notifying the formation of several school sections, or the formation of parts of sections, the phraseology of the notices should be varied, at the discretion of the township clerk, and in accordance with the proceedings and discretion of the council. See *thirty-ninth* section of the School Act.

* *Form of notice for a first school section meeting:*

NEW SCHOOL SECTION NOTICE.

The municipal council of this township having formed a part of the township into a school section, and designated it School Section No. —, its boundaries and limits are as follows: [*Here insert a full description of the section.*]

The undersigned having been authorized and required by the municipal council to appoint the time and place of holding the first meeting for the election of trustees for the school section above described, hereby notifies the assessed freeholders and householders of said school section, that a public meeting will be held at —, on —, the — of —, at the hour of *ten* o'clock in the forenoon, for the purpose of electing *three* fit and proper persons, from among the resident assessed freeholders or householders, as school trustees of the said section, as required by the *eighth* section of the Upper Canada Consolidated Common School Act.

Given under my hand, this — day of —, 18—.

—[Name.]

REMARKS.—Should the person authorized and appointed by the municipal council to call the first school section meeting, refuse or neglect to do so, he subjects himself, by the *twenty-first* section of this Act, to a penalty of *five* dollars, recoverable for the purposes of such school section; and then, any *two* assessed freeholders or householders are authorized, within *twenty* days, on giving *six* days' notice, to call a meeting for the election of trustees. See the *twenty-second* section. The local superintendent may also call this meeting. See *second* clause of the *twenty-fifth* section of this Act.

and shall also appoint a secretary, who shall record all the proceedings of the meeting.

Duties of Chairman—His Casting Vote.

10. The chairman of such meeting shall decide all questions of order, subject to an appeal to the meeting; and in case of an equality of votes, shall give the casting vote—but he shall have no vote except as chairman.

Mode of Recording Votes at School Meeting.

11. The chairman shall take the votes in the manner desired by a majority of the electors present, but he shall, at the request of any *two* electors, grant a poll for recording the names of the voters by the secretary.

Three Trustees to be Elected at First School Meeting.

12. At such first school section meeting, the electors present shall, by a majority of votes, elect from the [resident assessed] freeholders or householders in such section, *three* trustees.

Trustees must be resident assessed Ratepayers.

[12 $\frac{1}{2}$. The School Law Amendment Act of 1860 further enacts:—
11. No person shall be eligible to be elected, or to serve as school trustee, who is not a resident assessed freeholder or householder in the school section for which he is elected.]

Term of Office of each Trustee.

13. The trustees so elected shall respectively continue in office as follows:—

(1) The *first* person elected shall continue in office for *two* years, to be reckoned from the annual school meeting next after his election, and thence until his successor has been elected;

(2) The *second* person elected shall continue in office *one* year, to be reckoned from the same period, and until his successor has been elected;

(3) The *third*, or last person elected, shall continue in office until the next ensuing annual school meeting in such section, and until his successor has been elected.

*Copy of Proceedings to be sent to the Local Superintendent.**

14. A correct copy of the proceedings of such first and of every annual, and of every special school section meeting, signed by the

* A report in the following form should be sent to the local superintendent:—
_____, 18—. [_____] Post Office.]

SIR,—We have to inform you, that at a meeting of the (assessed) freeholders

chairman and secretary, shall be forthwith transmitted [by the chairman] to the local superintendent of schools.

Penalty on the Chairman for Neglect.

[14]. *The School Law Amendment Act of 1860 further enacts that:* 19. Any chairman who neglects to transmit to the local superintendent a copy of the proceedings of an annual or other school section meeting over which he may preside, within ten days after the holding of such meeting, shall be liable, on the complaint of any ratepayer, to a fine of not more than five dollars, to be recovered as provided in the one hundred and fortieth section of the Upper Canada [Consolidated] Common School Act aforesaid.

A School Trustee to be Annually Elected in each Section.

15. A trustee shall be elected to office at each ensuing annual school meeting, in place of the one whose term of office is about to expire: and the same individual, if willing, may be re-elected; but no school trustee shall be re-elected except by his own consent, during the four years next after his going out of office.

Mode of Proceeding at Annual Meeting.

16. At every annual school section meeting in any township, as authorized and required to be held by the third section of this Act the [resident, or non-resident assessed] freeholders and householders of such section present at such meeting, or a majority of them—

Appointment of Chairman and Secretary.

(1) Shall elect a chairman and secretary, who shall perform the duties required of the chairman and secretary, by the tenth and eleventh sections of this Act [and also by the nineteenth section of the School Law Amendment Act of 1860, as section 14].

Trustees' General Report to be Submitted.

(2) Shall receive and decide upon the [general, not the financial] report of the trustees, as required by the twenty-first clause of the twenty-seventh section of this Act.

and householders of school section No. —, in the township of —, held according to law, on the — day of — (*Here insert the name or names or address of the person or persons elected*) — chosen school (trustee or trustees) of said section.

The other business transacted at the meeting, of which due notice was given, was as follows:— (*Here insert it.*)

We have the honour to be, sir, your obedient servants,
 To the Local Superintendent of Schools D. E., Chairman of the Meeting.
 for the County, or Township of — F. A., Secretary of the Meeting.

Annual Election of School Trustees.

(3) Shall elect a [resident assessed] trustee or trustees, to fill up the vacancy or vacancies in the trustee corporation ; and

To decide on the manner of supporting the School for the Year.

(4) Shall decide upon the manner in which the salaries of the teacher or teachers, and all other expenses connected with the operation of the school or schools, shall be provided for [as authorized by the *one hundred and twenty-fifth* section of this Act.]

Auditors' Report to be received.

[(5) The *eighth* section of the School Law Amendment Act of 1860, provides that the annual meeting shall receive the report of the auditors of school section accounts of the previous year, and dispose of the same.]

School Section Auditor to be appointed.

[(6) The same section of the Act of 1860 also provides that the annual meeting shall appoint an auditor of the school accounts of the section for the current year.]

[The *seventeenth* section of the Consolidated School Act has been superseded by the *third* section of the School Law Amendment Act of 1860, as follows:]

[Who are legal Voters at School Meetings.

[17. The *seventeenth* section of the Upper Canada Common School Act, *sixty-fourth* chapter of the Consolidated Statutes for Upper Canada, shall be amended so as to read as follows: No person shall be entitled to vote in any school section for the election of trustee, or on any school question whatsoever, unless he shall have been assessed, and shall have paid school-rates as a freeholder or householder in such section: and in case an objection be made to the right of any person to vote in a school section, the chairman or presiding officer at the meeting shall, at the request of any ratepayer, require the person whose right of voting is objected to, to make the following declaration:

[Form of Declaration required from School Electors.

" I do declare and affirm that I have been rated on the assessment roll of this school section as a freeholder (or householder, as the case may be) and that I have paid a public school tax due by me in this school section imposed within the last *twelve* months, and that I am legally qualified to vote at this meeting."

[Penalty for Making a false Declaration.

[Whereupon the person making such declaration shall be permitted to vote on all questions proposed at such meeting; but if any person refuse to make such declaration, his vote shall be rejected; and if any person wilfully make a false declaration of his right to vote, he shall be guilty of a misdemeanor, and upon conviction, upon the complaint of any person, shall be punishable by fine or imprisonment, in the manner provided for in the [following *eighteenth*, and the *one hundred and fortieth* sections of the] said Upper Canada [Consolidated] Common School Act.

18. If any person wilfully makes a false declaration of his right to vote, he shall be guilty of a misdemeanor, and be punishable by fine or imprisonment, at the discretion of the Court of Quarter Sessions; or by a penalty of not less than *five* dollars, or more than *ten* dollars, to be sued for and recovered with costs before a Justice of the Peace, by the trustees of the school section, for its use.

Separate School Supporters not to Vote at Common School Meetings.

19. No person subscribing towards the support of a separate school established under the Act respecting separate schools, and belonging to the religious persuasion thereof, and sending a child or children thereto, shall be allowed to vote at the election of any trustee for a common school in the city, town, village or township in which such separate school is established.

Place of annual School Meeting to be appointed by the Trustees.

20. The trustees of each school section shall appoint the place of each annual school meeting* of the [assessed] freeholders and householders of the section, or of a special meeting for the filling up of any vacancy in the trustee corporation occasioned by death,

* Form of Notice for an ordinary Annual School Section Meeting :

ANNUAL COMMON SCHOOL NOTICE.

The undersigned, Trustees of School Section No. —, in the Township of —, hereby give notice to the assessed Freeholders and Household-ers of the said School Section, that the Annual Meeting will be held at —, on the second Wednesday in January, 18—, at 10 o'clock in the forenoon, for the purpose : 1st. Of receiving and deciding upon the Annual Report of the Trustees; 2nd. Of appointing an Auditor of the School Section Accounts; 3rd. Of electing a fit and proper person as a School Trustee for the said Section; 4th. Of receiving and disposing of the Report of the Auditors of School Section Accounts; 5th. Of deciding upon the manner in which the salary of the teacher, and 6th. How the other expenses of the school shall be provided.

[Should there be any other business to bring before the meeting, it must be distinctly mentioned in the notice, otherwise it cannot be entertained.]

Dated this — day of —, 18—.

A. B. } Trustees of
C. D. } School Section No. —,
E. F. } Township of —.

removal, or other cause, or of a special meeting for the selection of a new school site; and shall cause notice of the time and place to be posted in *three* or more public places of such section, at least *six* days before the time of holding such meeting, and shall specify in such notice the objects of such meeting. They may also call and give like notices of any special meeting,* for any other school purpose, which they think proper; and each such meeting shall be organized, and its proceedings recorded, in the same manner as in the case of a first school meeting.

Penalty on Trustees for not calling certain School Meetings.

21. In case any annual or other school section meeting has not been held for want of the proper notice, each trustee or other person whose duty it was to give such notice, shall forfeit the sum of *five* dollars, to be sued for and recovered before a Justice of the Peace, by any resident inhabitant in the section, for the use thereof. [See the *one hundred and fortieth* section of this Act.]

Meetings to be called in default of first or Annual Meetings.

22. In case, from the want of proper notice, any first† or an-

* *Form of Notice for Trustees calling Special School Section Meetings:*

SPECIAL COMMON SCHOOL NOTICE.

Notice is hereby given to the assessed Freeholders and Household-ers of School Section No. —, in the Township of —, that a public meeting will be held at — on the — day of —, at the hour of — of the clock in —, for the purpose. [Here distinctly state the object or objects of the meeting.]

Dated this — day of —, 18—.

A. B. } Trustees of School
C. D. } Section No. —,
E. F. } Township of —,

† Such a form of notice for a first school section meeting should be as follows:

NEW SCHOOL SECTION NOTICE.

The Municipal Council of this Township, having formed a part of the township into a School Section, and designated it "School Section No. —," its boundaries and limits are as follows:—[Here insert the description.] And the person appointed to call the first School Section Meeting having neglected to do so,—We, the undersigned, qualified electors of the School Section above described, in conformity with the *twenty-second* section of the Upper Canada Consolidated Common School Act, hereby give notice to the assessed freeholders and householders of said School Section, that a public meeting will be held at —, on — day, the — of —, at the hour of *ten o'clock* in the forenoon, for the purpose of electing three fit and proper persons from among the resident assessed freeholders and householders, as School Trustees for the said section.

Dated this — day of —, 18—.

A. B. } Qualified Electors, School Section
C. D. } No. —, Township of —.

NOTE.—The same notice can be given in case the Municipal Council neglects to appoint a person to call the first annual school meeting. Care should, however, be taken to insert the description of the section, as embodied in the resolution or by-law of the Municipal Council,—a certified copy of which should be obtained from the Township Clerk for this purpose. A Local Superintendent may also call this meeting in case of any neglect or omission to do so.

nual* school section meeting, required to be held for the election of trustees was not held at the proper period, any *two* [assessed] freeholders or householders in such section may, within *twenty* days after the time at which such meeting should have been held, call a meeting, by giving *six* days' notice, to be posted in at least *three* public places in such school section; and the meeting thus called shall possess all the powers and perform all the duties of the meeting in the place of which it is called.

Penalty for refusing to serve as Trustee.

23. If any person chosen as trustee refuses to serve, he shall forfeit the sum of *five* dollars; and every person so chosen who has not refused to accept the office, and who at any time refuses or neglects to perform its duties, shall forfeit the sum of *twenty* dollars, to be sued for and recovered before a Justice of the Peace, by the trustees of the school section for its use [as authorized by the *one hundred and fortieth* section of this Act.]

Trustees must make a Declaration of Office.

[23]. *The School Law Amendment Act of 1860 further enacts:* 18. Every person elected as trustee, and who is eligible and liable to serve as such, shall make the following declaration of office before the Chairman of the school meeting:

"I will truly and faithfully, to the best of my judgment and ability, discharge the duties of the office of School Trustee, to which I have been elected.]

Fine for default or in case of neglect to make declaration.

And if any person elected as trustee shall not make the declaration within two weeks after notice of his election, his neglect to do so shall be sufficient evidence of his refusing to serve, and of his liability to pay the fine, as provided for in the [preceding] *twenty-third* section of the said Upper Canada [Consolidated] Common School Act.

* *Form of Notice for an Annual School Meeting to be given by two qualified Electors.*

ANNUAL COMMON SCHOOL NOTICE.

The Trustees of School Section No. —, in the Township of —, having neglected to give notice of the Annual School Section Meeting, as prescribed by the *twentieth* section of the Upper Canada Consolidated Common School Act, the undersigned hereby give notice to the assessed freeholders and householders of the said School Section, that a public meeting will be held at —, on — day, the — day of —, at ten o'clock in the forenoon, for the purpose of electing a fit and proper person as trustee, as directed by law.

Dated this — day of —, 18—.

A. B. } *Qualified Electors*
C. D. } *School Section No. —.*

Trustees may resign—Absence a forfeiture of Office.

24. Any person chosen as trustee may resign with the consent expressed in writing, of his colleagues in office, and of the local superintendent.

[24½. *The School Law Amendment Act of 1860, further enacts:*
11. * * * a continuous non-residence of *six* months from his school section by any trustee, shall cause the vacation of his office.]

Mode of proceeding in contested Elections in School Sections.

25. Each Local Superintendent of Schools—

(1) Shall, within *twenty* days after any meeting for the election of common school section trustees within the limits of his charge receive and investigate any complaint respecting the mode of conducting the election, and according to the best of his judgment confirm it or set it aside, and appoint the time and place for a new election ; and may—

(2) In his discretion, at any time for any lawful purpose, appoint the time and place for a special school section meeting.

[(3) *The School Law Amendment Act of 1860 further enacts:* 13. shall be the duty of a local superintendent of schools to receive, investigate, and decide upon any complaints which may be made in regard to the election of school trustees, or in regard to any proceedings at school meetings ; *Provided* always, that no complaint in regard to any election or proceeding at a school meeting shall be entertained unless made in writing within *twenty* days after the holding of such election or meeting.]

Trustees to be a School Corporation—Its powers.

26. The trustees in each school section shall be a corporation, under the name of "*The Trustees of School Section No. —, in the Township of—, in the County of—.*" And no such corporation shall cease by reason of the want of trustees ; but in case of such want, any two [assessed] freeholders or householders of the section may, by giving *six* days' notice, to be posted in at least *three* public places in the section, call a meeting of the [assessed] freeholders or householders, who shall proceed to elect *three* trustees, in the manner prescribed in the *ninth, tenth, eleventh, twelfth, and thirteenth* sections of this Act, and the trustees thus elected shall hold and retire from office in the manner prescribed for trustees.

Corporate Acts must be performed at lawful Trustee Meetings.

[26½. *The School Law Amendment Act of 1860 further enacts that:*
—7. No act or proceeding of a school corporation shall be deemed valid or binding on any party which is not adopted at a regular or special meeting, of which notice shall be given by the Secretary

to all the trustees, by notifying them personally, or by sending a written notice to their residences,* and the proceedings of such trustee meetings shall be entered in a book of the corporation kept for that purpose, and signed by the senior or presiding trustee; *Provided* always, that a majority of the trustees, at a meeting thus called, shall have full authority to perform any lawful business.]

27. It shall be the duty of the trustees of each school section, and they are hereby empowered :

Appointment and Duties of Secretary-Treasurer.

(1) To appoint one of themselves, or some other person, to be secretary-treasurer to the corporation ; who shall give such security as may be required by a majority of the trustees.

a. For the correct and safe keeping and forthcoming (when called for) of the papers and moneys belonging to the corporation ;

b. And for the correct keeping of a record of all their proceedings, in a book procured for that purpose ;

c. And for the receiving and accounting for all school moneys collected by rate-bill, subscription, or otherwise, from the inhabitants of such school section ;

d. And for the disbursing of such moneys in the manner directed by the majority of the trustees.

Certain Trustee contracts between themselves unlawful.

[(1½.) *The School Law Amendment Act of 1860 further enacts :* 6. It shall not be lawful for any Common School Trustee to enter into a contract with the corporation of which he is a member, or have any pecuniary claim on such corporation, except for a school site, or as collector of school rates, and then only when he shall be appointed, and the warrant to him signed by the other two members of the corporation, with the seal of the same.]

Appointment and Duty of School Collector.

(2) To appoint, if they think it expedient, one of themselves or some other person a collector (who may also be secretary-treasurer), to collect the rates imposed by them upon the inhabitants of their school section, or the sums which the said inhabitants have sub-

* *This notice should be in the following form :—*

School Section No. —, Township of —,

—, 18—.

SIR,—A meeting of the trustees of the common school in this section, will be held in the common school-house (or other place to be named), on Monday (or Tuesday, &c.), the 10th inst. (or other date, as the case may be), to take into consideration certain school business of this section. You are respectfully requested to attend.—I am, sir, your obedient servant,

To C. D.,

Trustee of School Section No. —,

Township of —.

A. B.,

Secretary.

scribed ; and may pay such collector, at the rate of not less than five nor more than ten per cent. on the moneys collected by him ; and every such collector shall give security satisfactory to the trustees,* and shall have the same powers by virtue of a warrant signed by a majority of the trustees, in collecting the school-rate or subscription, and shall proceed in the same manner as ordinary collectors of county and township rates and assessments ;

[(2½.) *The School Law Amendment Act of 1860 further enacts:* 21. Collectors of School rates shall have the same powers, and be under the same liability and obligations in their respective school municipalities, as township collectors have, and are liable in their respective municipalities ; and shall give such security as may be satisfactory to the trustees.]

Trustees to acquire and hold School Property.†

(3) To take possession and have the custody and safe keeping of

* The security referred to may be given in the following form :

Bond of Collector of School-rates, or Secretary-Treasurer.

Know all men by these presents ; That A. B., of C., *Collector of School-rates [or Secretary-Treasurer, or both, as the case may be]*, for School Section No. —, in the Township of —, in the County of —, and Province of Canada, and F. G., of H., in the said Province, are held and firmly bound to I. J., K. L., [and M. N.] Trustees of the School Section aforesaid, in the sum of — dollars of lawful money, to be well and truly paid to the said Trustees or their successors in office, for which payment well and truly to be made to the said Trustees, we bind ourselves jointly and severally, our heirs, executors, and administrators firmly by these presents.

Sealed with our seals, and dated at O., this — day of —, in the year of our Lord one thousand eight hundred and —.

The condition of this bond is such, that if the above bounden A. B., shall use all diligence and employ all the power vested in him to collect (a) all school-rates and assessments of the said Section for which he has been appointed collector, (or in case of non-residents shall make oath of his inability, after diligent search, to collect the rates due,) and shall pay or cause to be paid over all moneys which he may collect (except his own per centage) to the [Trustees' Secretary-Treasurer] of the said School Section, within — days from the receipt by him of such sum collected, and shall make a full return within — days from the date of these presents, then this obligation shall be null and void, otherwise it shall remain in full force and virtue.

Signed, sealed and delivered, }
in presence of J. L. }
R. S. }

A. B., Collector [Seal.]
F. E. Surety for Collector [Seal.]

(a) NOTE.— If the bond be for a Secretary-Treasurer alone, insert the following instead of "shall use," &c., "shall correctly keep all the papers belonging to the school corporation, and shall receive and safely keep, and faithfully disburse, upon the order of the majority of the aforesaid trustees alone, all moneys collected by rate-bill, subscription, or otherwise, by the authority of the said Trustees, and shall deliver up to the lawful order in writing of the aforesaid Trustees, when called for, all such papers in his custody and all such moneys, not paid out as aforesaid."

† The following is the form of deed :—

Form of Deed for the Site of the School House, Teachers' Residence, &c.

THIS INDENTURE, made the — day of —, in the year of our Lord one thousand eight hundred and —, in pursuance of the School Acts of Upper Canada, and of the Act respecting the transfer of real property, between —, of the Township (Village, Town, or City) of —, in the

all common school property which has been acquired or given for common school purposes in such section, and to acquire and hold as a Corporation, by any title whatsoever, any land, moveable property, moneys or income for common school purposes, and to apply the same according to the terms on which the same were acquired or received;

County of —, and Province of Canada, — (*business or calling*), of the first part; —, wife of the said party of the first part, of the second part; and the Trustees of the Common School Section No. —, in the Township of —, (*City, Town, &c., of,*) in the County of —, and Province aforesaid, of the third part:

WITNESSETH, that in consideration of — dollars of lawful money of Canada, now paid by the said Trustees to the said party, of the first part, (the receipt whereof is hereby by him acknowledged,) he the said party of the first part, doth grant unto the said Trustees of the School aforesaid, their successors and assigns for ever, all and singular that parcel of land, &c. (*describing it in full*):

TO HAVE AND TO HOLD the same, in trust to and for the use of a common school (and Teacher's Residence), in and for school section No. —, in the Township (City, Town, &c.,) of —, and in the County and Province aforesaid, according to the provisions of the School Acts of Upper Canada, and for the education of the resident youth of said School Section.

THE said party of the first part COVENANTS with the said Trustees, that he hath the right to convey the said lands to the said Trustees, notwithstanding any act of the said party of the first part: And that the said Trustees shall have quiet possession of the said lands, FREE FROM ALL INCUMBRANCES: And the said party of the first part COVENANTS with the said Trustees, that he will execute such further assurances of the said lands as may be requisite: And the said party of the first part COVENANTS with the said Trustees, that he has done no act to encumber the said lands: And the said party of the first part releases to the said Trustees all his claims upon the said lands: And the said party of the second part hereby bars her dower in the said lands.

IN WITNESS WHEREOF, the said parties hereto have hereunto set their hands and seals, in the day and year before mentioned,

Signed, sealed, and delivered, in
presence of
H. T. }
C. T. } *Witnesses.*

J. G. (*Seller's seal.*)
F. R. (*Seller's wife's seal.*)
W. H. }
F. B. } (*Trustees'*
G. S. } *corporate seal.*)

REMARKS.—When the land has descended to the wife in her own right, she must, besides joining with her husband in the Conveyance, appear before two Justices of the Peace, to declare that she has parted with her estate in the land intended to be conveyed without any coercion or fear of coercion by or on the part of her husband; and the certificates of such Justices must appear on the back of the conveyance on the day of its execution. The form of the certificate is as follows: "We (*inserting the names*) Justices of the Peace for the County of —, do hereby certify that on this — day of —, 18—, at —, the within deed was duly executed in our presence, by —, wife of —, one of the grantors therein named; and that the said wife of said —, at the said time and place, being examined by us, apart from her husband, did appear to give her consent to convey away her estate in the lands mentioned in the said deed, freely and voluntarily, and without coercion or fear of coercion on the part of her husband, or of any other person or persons whatsoever.

"Dated this — day of —, 18—.

"R. W—, J. P.
"A. M—, J. P."

Trustees may sell School Site or other Property.

[(3½) *The School Law Amendment Act of 1860 further enacts that:*
10. It shall be lawful for any School Trustee Corporation to dispose, by sale or otherwise, of any school site or school property not required by them in consequence of a change of school site, and to convey the same under their corporate seal, and to apply the proceeds thereof for their lawful school purposes. And all sites and other property given or acquired, or which may be given or acquired, for common school purposes, shall vest absolutely in the Trustee Corporation for this purpose.]

Building, or otherwise providing School Premises.

(4) To do whatever they may judge expedient with regard to building, repairing, renting, warming,* furnishing, and keeping in order the section school house, and its furniture and appendages, and the school lands and enclosures held by them; and for procuring apparatus† and text books for their school;

(5) And when there is no suitable school house belonging to such section, or when a *second* school house is required, then to rent, repair, furnish, warm and keep in order a house, and its appendages, to be used as a school house.

May establish a Second or Female School.

(6) To establish, if they deem it expedient, with the consent of the local superintendent of schools, both a female and male school in the section, each of which schools shall be subject to the same regulations and obligations as common schools generally;

* The following are the general regulations, which have the force of law, in regard to warming and keeping in order the school house, as prescribed by the Council of Public Instruction for Ontario.

13. The trustees having made such provisions relative to the school house and its appendages, as are required by the *fourth* clause of the *twenty-seventh* section, and the *seventh* clause of the *seventy-ninth* section of the Upper Canada Consolidated Common School Act, it shall be the duty of the master to give strict attention to the proper ventilation and temperature, as well as to the cleanliness of the school house; he shall also prescribe such rules for the use of the yard and out-buildings connected with the school house, as will insure their being kept in a neat and proper condition; and he shall be held responsible for any want of neatness or cleanliness about the premises.

14. Care shall be taken to have the school house ready for the reception of the pupils at least *fifteen* minutes before the time prescribed for opening the school, in order to afford shelter to those who may arrive before the appointed hour.

† Apparatus, maps, library and prize-books, may be obtained from the Educational Depository, Toronto. See "Departmental Notices" on the subject, at the end.

May unite with Grammar Schools.

(7) To take such steps as they may judge expedient to unite their school with any public grammar school, which may be within or adjacent to the limits of their section ;

United Board of Trustees may Sell School Site.

[(7 $\frac{1}{2}$) *The School Law Amendment Act of 1860 further enacts that:*
10. * * It shall be lawful for any united Board of grammar and common school trustees to dispose, by sale or otherwise, of any school site or school property belonging to the united Board, or to the grammar school or common school trustees respectively.]

Employ Teachers—Certain Agreements therewith invalid.

(8) To contract with and employ teachers for such school section, and determine the amount of their salaries ; but no agreement* between trustees and a teacher in any school section, made between the first of *October* in any year, and the second Wednesday in *January* then next, shall be valid or binding on either party after the last mentioned day, unless such agreement has been signed by the *two* trustees of such school section whose period of office extends to one year beyond such second Wednesday.

Agreements between Trustees and Teachers must be in Writing.

[(8 $\frac{1}{2}$) *The School Law Amendment Act of 1860 further enacts that:*

* *The following is the Form of Agreement between Trustees and Teacher :*

We, the undersigned, Trustees of School Section No. —, in the Township [City, Town, &c.] of —, in the County of —, by virtue of the authority vested in us by the Upper Canada Consolidated Common School Act, have chosen [here insert the Teacher's name] who holds a — class certificate of qualification, to be a Teacher in said School ; and we do hereby contract with and employ such Teacher at the rate of [here insert the sum in words] per annum, from and after the date hereof ; and we further bind and oblige ourselves and our successors in office, faithfully to employ the powers with which we are legally invested by the said Act, to collect and pay the said Teacher, during the continuance of this agreement, the sum for which we hereby become bound—the said sum to be paid to the said Teacher [quarterly, &c., as the case may be]. And the said Teacher hereby contracts with the Trustees herein named, and binds himself [or herself] to teach and conduct the Common School, in said School Section, according to the school law and the regulations which are in force under its authority. This agreement shall continue in force [here insert the period of agreement] from the date hereof (unless the certificate of the said Teacher should in the meantime be revoked or annulled according to law), and shall not include any teaching on Saturdays, or on other lawful holidays and vacations, prescribed under the authority of the School Law ; but all such holidays and vacations shall be at the absolute disposal of the teacher, without any deduction from his salary whatsoever.

Given under our hands and seals of office,
this — day of —, 18—.
K. L., Witness.

A. B., } Trustees'
C. D., } Corporate Seal.
E. F., }
G. H., Teacher. [Seal.]

12. All agreements between trustees and teachers to be valid and binding, shall be in writing, signed by the parties thereto, and sealed with the corporate seal, and may lawfully include any stipulation to provide the teacher with board and lodging.]

To give orders to qualified Teachers for School Fund.

(9) To give the teachers employed by them the necessary orders upon the local superintendent for the school fund apportioned and payable to their school section;* but they shall not give such order in behalf of any teacher who does not, at the time of giving such order, hold a legal certificate of qualification.

Provide for Salaries and Expenses authorized by Electors.

(10) To provide for the salaries of teachers and all other expenses of the school, in such manner as may be desired by a majority of the [assessed] freeholders or householders of such section, at the annual school meeting, or at a special meeting called for that purpose, and to employ all lawful means to collect the sums required for such salaries and other expenses;

Deficiencies to be made up by Rate on Property.

And should the sums thus provided be insufficient to defray all the expenses of such school, the trustees may assess and cause to be collected an additional rate, in order to pay the balance of the teacher's salary, and other expenses of such school;

Make out Rate-bill and Collector's Warrant.†

(11) To make out a list of the names of all persons rated by them for the school purposes of such section, and the amount payable

* 1. *Form of Trustees' order upon the Local Superintendent.* See section 91.

To the Local Superintendent of Schools for the Township [or county] of —,

Pay to [here insert the teacher's name] or order, out of the School Fund apportioned to School Section No. —, in the Township of —, the sum of [here write the sum in words].

Dated this — day of —, 18—.

A. B., } Trustees'
C. D., }
E. F., } Corporate Seal.

2. *Form of a Receipt from Teacher to Trustees.*

Received from the Trustees of School Section No. —, in the Township of —, the sum of [here write the sum in words] in payment of my salary in part [or in full] for the [month or quarter] ending the — day of —, 18—.

A. B., Teacher.

† a. *Form of Warrant for the collection of Rate Bill or School Rate:*

We, the undersigned, Trustees of School Section No. —, in the Township

by each, and to annex to such list a warrant directed to the collector of the school section, for the collection of the several sums mentioned in such list; and any school-rate imposed by trustees, according to this Act, may be made payable monthly, quarterly, half-yearly, or yearly, as they may think expedient.

Apply to Municipality or may levy Rate themselves.

(12) To apply to the township council at or before its meeting in August or to employ their own lawful authority, as they may

[City, Town, &c.] of —, in the County of —, by virtue of the authority vested in us by the Upper Canada Common School Acts, hereby authorize and require you *[here insert the name and residence of the person appointed to collect the rate-bill or school-rate]*, after ten days from the date hereof, to collect from the several individuals in the annexed Rate Bill, *[or school-rate roll]*, the sum of money opposite their respective names, and to pay within — days from the receipt thereof, the amount so collected, after retaining your own fees to our Secretary-Treasurer, whose discharge shall be your acquittance for the sum so paid. And in default of payment on demand by any person so rated, you are hereby authorized and required to levy the amount by distress and sale of the goods and chattels of the person or persons making default.

Given under our hands and seals of office, this — day of —, 18—. A. B. } Trustees'
C. D. } corporate
E. F. } seal.

b. Form of Rate Bill for School Fees, to be annexed to the foregoing Warrant, as authorized by the eleventh clause of this section, and the one hundred and twenty-fifth section of this Act.

Rate Bill of persons liable for School Tuition Fees, and the expenses at the Common School, in Section No. —, in the Township of —, for the [month or quarter, &c.] commencing the — day of —, and ending the — day of — 18—.

NAMES OF PARENTS OR GUARDIANS.	No. of pupils attending School.	Rate per pupil, per calendar Month, Quarter, &c.	Amount of Monthly [or Quarterly] Rate Bill for TUITION, FUEL, RENT, &c.	
			\$	c.

Given under our hands and seals of office this — day of —, 18—.

A. B. } Trustees'
C. D. } Corporate Seal.
E. F. }

c. Form of a Receipt to Parents or Guardians on the payment of their Rate Bill.

Received from *(here write the name of the Pupil or Person Paying)* the sum of *(here write the sum in words)* in payment of the Rate Bill due from *(here write the name of the person in whose behalf payment is made)* to the Trustees of School Section No. —, in the township of — for the *(month or quarter)* ending the — day of — 18—.

A. B.,
Collector of Common School Moneys *(or Teacher)*.

judge expedient, for the levying and collecting by rate, according to the valuation of taxable property as expressed in the assessors or collector's roll, all sums for the support of their school, for the purchase of school sites and the erection of school houses, and for any other school purpose authorized by this Act to be collected from the freeholders and householders of such section.

Township Roll to be furnished to the Trustees

and the township clerk or other officer having possession of such roll is hereby required to allow any one of the trustees or their authorized collector, to make a copy of such roll, as far as it relates to their school section ;

Trustees may exempt Indigent Persons.

(13) In their discretion to exempt from the payment of school rates, wholly or in part, any indigent persons, and to charge the amount of such exemption upon the other ratable inhabitants of the school section, but the same shall not be deducted from the salary of a teacher ;

Sue defaulting Non-residents.

(14) To sue for and recover by their name of office, the amounts of school rates or subscriptions due from persons residing without the limits of their school section who may make default in payment.

Make Return of Uncollected Rates to Township Clerk.

(15) To make a return to the clerk of the municipality of the amount of any rate imposed by them for school purposes whenever so imposed, and also before the end of the then current year, to make a return of the rates on the property of non-residents of their section [as provided in the *one hundred and twenty-seventh section* of this Act, and which they have been unable to collect].

Admit to School, residents between the ages of five and twenty-one.

(16) To permit all residents in such section between the ages of five and twenty-one years to attend the school, so long as they conduct themselves in conformity with the rules of such school, and the fees or rates required to be paid on their behalf are fully discharged ; but such permission shall not extend to the children of persons in whose behalf a separate school has been established, according to the Act respecting the establishment of separate schools.

Visit schools—and for what.

(17) To visit, from time to time, each school under their charge and see that it is conducted according to the authorized regulations,

and that each such school is, at all times, duly provided with a Register* and Visitor's Book, in the form prepared according to law.

Proper Text-Books to be used in Schools.

(18) To see that no unauthorized books are used in the school, and that the pupils are duly supplied with a uniform series of authorized text-books, sanctioned and recommended by the Council of Public Instruction, and to procure annually, for the benefit of their school section, some periodical devoted to education.†

Wish School Section Library.

(19) To appoint a librarian, and to take such steps authorized by law as they may judge expedient for the establishment, safe keeping and proper management of a school library in their section, whenever provision has been made and carried into effect for the establishment of school libraries.‡

Personal Responsibility in case of Neglect to Exercise Corporate Powers.

(20) To exercise all the corporate powers vested in them by this Act, for the fulfilment of any contract or agreement made by them; and in case they or any of them wilfully neglect or refuse to exercise such powers, the trustee or trustees so neglecting or refusing shall be personally responsible for the fulfilment of such contract or agreement.

Prepare and Read Report at Annual Meeting.

(21) To cause to be prepared and read at the annual meeting of their section, their annual school report for the year then terminating, which report shall include, among other things, a full and detailed account of the receipt and expenditure of all school moneys received and expended in behalf of such section, for any

* Registers are furnished gratuitously to the County Clerk, for distribution, through the local superintendents, among the schools, by the Education Department. Trustees, however, must provide a visitors' book (which may be any ordinary blank book), at the cost of the section.

† The Legislature having authorized the Education Department to furnish a copy of the *Ontario Journal of Education* to each school section, trustees should see that the *Journal* is regularly received by them; and if not received by them, to report the fact to the Education Department, without delay. Missing numbers can also be obtained on application.

‡ The property of every public library is exempt from taxation. One hundred per cent. is allowed by the Chief Superintendent on all sums over \$5, remitted to the Department for library books, maps, apparatus, and prize books. See Departmental Regulations appended, and also printed on the cover of each Register.

purpose whatever, during such year; and, in case of dispute [between the school auditors], the matter shall be referred to [the annual meeting, and then, if necessary, to the Chief Superintendent] in the manner provided in the [eighth] section of [the Common School Law Amendment Act of 1860.]

Make Half-Yearly Report to Local Superintendent.

(22) To transmit to the local superintendent, on or before the *thirtieth day of June*, and the *thirty-first day of December* in each year, a correct return of the average attendance of pupils in each of the schools under their charge during the *six* months then immediately preceding.

Penalty for Neglecting to do so.

And in case such trustees neglect to transmit a verified statement of such average attendance, then such school section shall not be entitled to the apportionment from the school fund for the said *six* months.

(23) To ascertain the number of children between the ages of five and sixteen years residing in their section on the *thirty-first day of December* in each year, and to prepare and transmit annually, on or before the *fifteenth day of January*, a report to the local superintendent, signed by a majority of the trustees, and made according to a form provided by the Chief Superintendent of Education, and shall specify therein :

(1) The whole time the school in their section was kept by a qualified teacher, during the year ending on the *thirty-first day of the previous December*.

(2) The amount of moneys received for the school fund, from local rates or contributions, and from other sources, distinguishing the same; and the manner in which all such moneys were expended.

(3) The whole number of children residing in the school section, over the age of *five* years, and under the age of *sixteen*; the number of children and young persons taught in the school in winter and summer, distinguishing the sexes, and those who were over and under *sixteen* years of age; and the average attendance of pupils in both winter and summer; but the trustees of the common school sections within the limits of which one or more separate school sections are established as hereinafter provided, shall not, in their return of children of school age residing in their school sections, include the children attending such separate school or schools.

(4) The branches of education taught in the school; the numbers of pupils in each branch; the text-books used; the numbers of public school examinations; visits and lectures, and by whom made or delivered, and such other information respecting the school premises and library as may be required.

Penalty for Delaying Yearly Report.

28. In case the trustees of any school section neglect to prepare and forward the aforesaid annual report to their local superintendent by the *thirty-first* day of January in each year, each of them shall, for each week after such *thirty-first* day of January, and until such report has been prepared and presented, forfeit the sum of *five dollars*, to be sued for by such local superintendent, and collected and applied in the manner provided by the *twenty-first* section of this Act.

[The twenty-ninth section has been superseded by the eight section of the Common School Law Amendment Act of 1860, as follows:]

Annual Appointment of Auditors of School Section Accounts.

[8. In order that there may be accuracy and satisfaction in regard to the school accounts of school sections, the majority of the [assessed] freeholders and householders present at the annual school meeting shall appoint a fit and proper person to be auditor of the school accounts of the section for the then current year, and the trustees shall before the *first* day of December in each year, appoint another auditor; and the auditor thus chosen, or either of them, shall forthwith appoint a time before the day of the next ensuing annual school meeting, for examining the accounts of the school section;

Trustees to Submit their School Accounts to the Auditors.

[And it shall be the duty of the trustees, or their secretary-treasurer in their behalf, to lay all their accounts before the auditors or either of them, together with the agreements, vouchers, &c., in their possession, and to afford to the auditors or either of them all the information in their power as to their receipts and expenditures of school moneys in behalf of their school section;

Powers and Duties of School Section Auditors.

[And it shall be the duty of the auditors to examine into and decide upon the accuracy of the accounts of such section, and whether the trustees have truly accounted for and expended for school purposes the moneys received by them, and to submit the said accounts, with a full report thereon, at the next annual school meeting; and if the auditors or either of them object to the lawfulness of any expenditures made by the trustees, they shall submit the matters in difference to such meeting, which may either determine the same or submit them to the Chief Superintendent of Education, whose decision shall be final, and the auditors shall remain in office until their audit is completed; the auditors or either of them shall have the same authority to call for persons and papers, and require evidence on oath, and to enforce their de-

cisions, as have arbitrators appointed under the authority of the *eighty-fourth*, *eighty-fifth* and *eighty-sixth*, sections of the said Upper Canada [Consolidated] Common School Act ; and it shall be their duty or that of either of them to report the result of their examination of the accounts of the year to the annual school meeting next after their appointment, when the annual report of the trustees shall be presented, and the vacancy or vacancies in the trustee corporation be filled up, as provided by law ;

[Remedy in case the Trustees Fail to Appoint an Auditor.]

[And if the trustees neglect to appoint an auditor, or appoint one who refuses to act, the local superintendent shall appoint one for them ;

[Penalty on Trustees Refusing Information, &c., to Auditors.]

[And if the Trustees, or their Secretary in their behalf, refuse to furnish the Auditors or either of them with the papers or information in their power and which may be required of them relative to their School accounts, the party refusing shall be guilty of a misdemeanor, and upon prosecution by either of the Auditors, or any rate-payer, be punished by fine or imprisonment, as provided by the *one hundred and fortieth* section of the said Upper Canada [Consolidated] Common School Act.

A School Site to be authorized by Special Meeting.

30. No steps shall be taken by the trustees of any school section for procuring a school site on which to erect a new school house, or for changing the site of an established school house, without calling a special meeting of the [assessed] freeholders and householders of their section to consider the matter.

Differences between Trustees and people to be referred to Arbitration.

And in case of a difference as to the site of a school house between the majority of the trustees and a majority of the [assessed] freeholders and householders at such special meeting, each party shall choose an arbitrator, and the local superintendent, or in case of his inability to attend, any person appointed by him to act on his behalf, shall be a *third arbitrator*, and such *three* arbitrators, or a majority of them shall finally decide the matter.

[30½. *The School Amendment Act of 1860 further enacts* : 15. Arbitrators appointed under the authority of the Upper Canada Consolidated Common School Act, and Local Superintendents, engaged in investigating and deciding upon school complaints and disputes, shall be entitled to the same remuneration *per diem* for the time thus employed as are members of the Municipal Council of their county for their attendance at Council Meetings ; *Provided* always, that the parties concerned in such disputes shall pay all

the expenses incurred in them, according to the award or decision of the Arbitrators and Local Superintendents respectively.]

Trustees personally responsible for Moneys lost.

31. The trustees of each school section shall be personally responsible for the amount of any school moneys forfeited by or lost to such school section in consequence of their neglect of duty during their continuance in office; and the amount thus forfeited or lost shall be collected and applied in the manner provided by the *twenty-first* section of this Act.

PART II.—DUTIES OF TOWNSHIP COUNCILS.

All the Sections of a Township may be united, and a Township Board Elected.

32. In case a majority of the resident [assessed] freeholders and householders of *each* section, at a public meeting for that purpose, separately called by the trustees of each such section, express a desire that local schools sections should be abolished, and that all their schools should be conducted under one system and one management, like the schools in cities and towns, the municipal council of such township shall comply with the request so expressed, by passing a by-law to give effect thereto; in which event all the common schools of such township shall be managed by one board of *five* trustees, one of which trustees shall be chosen in and for each ward, if the township be divided into wards, and if not so divided, then the whole number of such trustees shall be chosen in and for the whole township, and the election of such trustees shall be held at the time and in the manner prescribed in the *third, seventh, eight, and twenty-second* sections of this Act; and such trustees shall be a corporation, under the name of "*The Board of School Trustees of the Township of—, in the County of—,*" and shall be invested with the same powers, and be subject to the same obligations, as trustees in cities and towns, by the *seventy-ninth* section of this Act.

Assessors to value Lands situated in each Section.

33. Whenever the lands or property of any individual or company are situated within the limits of *two* or more school sections, each assessor appointed by any municipality, shall assess and return on his roll, separately, the parts of such lands or property, according to the divisions of the school sections within the limits of which such lands or property may be situate; but every undivided occupied lot, or part of a lot, shall only be liable to be assessed for school purposes in the school section where the occupant resides.

Council to impose certain School Assessments, as required by Trustees.

34. For the purchase of a school site, the erection, repair, rent and furniture of a school house, the purchase of apparatus and text-books for the school, books for the library, and salary of the teacher—each township council shall levy, by assessment upon the taxable property in any school section, such sum as may be required by the trustees of such school section, in accordance with the desire of the majority of the [assessed] freeholders and householders to trustees expressed at a public meeting called for that purpose, as authorized by the *tenth* clause of the *twenty-seventh* section of this Act.

Council may authorize Trustees to borrow Money for special purposes, and provide for repayment.

35. Each township council may grant to the trustees of any school section, on their application, authority to borrow any sums of money necessary for the purposes above mentioned, in respect to school sites, school houses and their appendages, or for the purchase or erection of a teacher's residence, and in that event shall caused to be levied in each year, upon the taxable property in the section, a sufficient sum for the payment of the interest on the sum so borrowed, and a sum sufficient to pay off the principal within *ten* years.

Council not to levy more than one rate except in certain cases.

36. No township council shall levy and collect in any school section during any one year, more than one school section rate, except for the purchase of a school site, or the erection of a school house; and no such council shall give effect to any application of trustees for the levying or collecting of rates for school purposes, unless the trustees of the school section make the application to such council at or before its meeting in *August* of the year in which such application is made.

Council may establish Libraries.

37. Each township council may levy such sums as it judges expedient for purchasing books for a township library, under such regulations as may be provided in that behalf;*

Council may establish, and be Trustees of, Model School,

and for procuring the site, and for the erection and support of a township model school; and in such event the members of such township council shall be the trustees of such model school, and

* One hundred per cent. is added by the Chief Superintendent of Education on all the local appropriations for library and prize books, maps and apparatus. See departmental notices appended.

shall possess the powers of common school trustees in respect to all matters affecting such model school.

Common Schools may be united with Township Model School.

38. The trustees of any one or more common schools may at their discretion, and with the consent of such council, merge their schools into such model school; and tuition to student teachers in such model school shall be free.

Council to form new School Sections.

39. Each township council shall form portions of the township where no schools have been established into school sections; and shall appoint a person in each new school section to call the first school section meeting; and shall cause such person to be notified in the manner prescribed in the seventh section of this Act.

[38½. *The School Law Amendment Act of 1860 further enacts:—* 20. Trustees shall not be liable to any prosecution, or the payment of any damages, for acting under any by-law of a Municipal Council before it has been quashed.]

Alteration of existing sections; Notice to be given.

40. In case it clearly appears that all parties to be effected by a proposed alteration in the boundaries of a school section have been duly notified of the intended step or application, the township council may alter such boundaries;

Alteration to take effect 25th December.

But no such alteration* in the boundaries of a school section shall take effect before the *twenty-fifth* day of *December* next after the alteration has been made.

Union of existing sections; Meetings to be called.

41. In case at a public meeting of each or two or more sections called by the trustees for that purpose, a majority of the [assessed]

* Form of intimating to Trustees the alteration of their School Section.

Township Clerk's Office, _____ 18—.

SIR,—In conformity with the *fortieth* section of the Upper Canada Consolidated Common School Act, I have to acquaint you that the Municipal Council of this Township has altered the School Section of which you are Trustee, in the following manner: [*Here insert the changes which have been made, and a full description of the new School Section.*] These changes will go into effect from and after the *twenty-fifth* day of next *December*, according to the foregoing section of the Act.

You will please communicate this notice to the other Trustees of your School Section.

I am, Sir, your obedient servant,

To D. E., _____ A. B., Township Clerk.
Trustee of School Section, No.—, Township of—.

freeholders and householders of each of the sections to be affected, request to be united, then the council shall unite such school sections into one.

First Election in such United Sections.

42. The first election in such united section shall be appointed and held in the same manner as is provided for in the *seventh* to the *twelfth* sections of this Act, in respect to a new school section.

Share of School Fund not affected.

43. The several parts of any altered or united school sections shall have respectively the same right to a share of the common school fund for the year of the alteration or union, as if they had not been altered or united.

Disposal of School Property when not wanted.

44. In case a school site, or school house, or other school property be no longer required, in consequence of the alteration or the union of school sections, the same shall be disposed of by sale or otherwise, in such manner as a majority of the [assessed] freeholders and householders in the altered or united school sections decide at a public meeting called for that purpose.

Separated part to share in proceeds.

And the inhabitants transferred from one school section to another, shall be entitled, for the common school purposes of the section to which they are attached, to such a proportion of the proceeds of the sale of such school house or other common school property, as the assessed value of their property bears to that of the other inhabitants of the school section from which they have been so separated; and the residue of such proceeds shall be applied to the erection of a new school house, or to other common school purposes of such altered or united sections.

[The forty-fifth and forty-sixth sections of this Act have been superseded by the fifth section of the School Law Amendment Act of 1860, as follows:]

[Formation and alteration of Union School Sections.]

45. [5. The forty-fifth and forty-sixth sections of the said Upper Canada [Consolidated] Common School Act, shall be amended so as to read as follows: "Under the conditions prescribed in the *fortieth* section in respect to alterations of other school sections, union school sections, consisting of parts of two or more townships or parts of a township and any town or incorporated village, may be formed and altered by the reeves and local superintendent or superintendents, of the townships out of parts of which such sec-

tions are proposed to be formed, or in the case of a union section of parts of a township or townships and a town or incorporated village, by the reeve and local superintendent of the township; and the Board of Common School Trustees of the town or village, at a meeting appointed for that purpose by any *two* of such Reeves, or by the Board of Common School Trustees of such town or village, of which meeting the other parties authorized to act with them shall be duly notified;

[Effect of such a Union in Township, Town, or Village.]

46. [And each union school section, composed of portions of adjoining townships or portions of a township or townships, and a town or incorporated village, shall, for the purpose of the election of trustees under their control be deemed *one* school section, and shall be considered in respect to superintendence and taxation for the erection of a school house, as belonging to the township, town, or village in which the same [*i.e.* the school house] is situated.]

46½. *The School Law Amendment Act of 1860 also enacts:* 2. On the incorporation of a part of any school section within the limits of a village, the municipal council of the township within the limits of which such school section is in whole or in part situated, shall have authority forthwith to attach the part or parts of such school section not included within the limits of the village corporation, to an adjacent school section or school sections, or form them into a separate or distinct section or sections.]

Union Section may be Dissolved by either Township Council.

47. Each township council may, under the restrictions imposed by law in regard to the alterations of school sections, separate such part of any union school section as is situated within the limits of its jurisdiction, from the union of sections, and may form the part so separated into a distinct school section, or attach it to one or more existing school sections or parts of sections within its jurisdiction, as such council judge expedient.

Township Clerk to furnish information to Local Superintendent.

48. Each township council shall cause the clerk of the township to furnish the local superintendent of schools with a copy of all the proceedings of the council relating to the formation or alteration of school sections,* school assessments and other educational matters.

* *The form of this notice should be as follows:*

Township Clerk's Office, _____, 18—.

SIR,—In conformity with the *forty-eight* section of the Upper Canada Consolidated Common School Act, I have to acquaint you that the Municipal Council

Township Clerk to prepare Maps of School Sections.

49. The township clerk shall prepare in duplicate, a map of the township, shewing the divisions of the township into school sections and parts of union school sections, and shall furnish one copy of such map to the county clerk, for the use of the county council, and he shall retain the other in the township clerk's office, for the use of the township corporation.

PART III.—DUTIES OF COUNTY MUNICIPAL COUNCILS.

To raise equivalent to Legislative School Grant.

50. Each county council shall cause to be levied yearly upon the several townships of the county, such sums of money, for the payment of the salaries of legally qualified common school teachers, as at least equal (clear of all charges of collection) the amount of school money apportioned by the Chief Superintendent of Education to the several townships thereof for the year, and notified by him to such council through the county clerk;

Such equivalent may be increased for poor schools, &c.

And the sums so levied may be increased at the discretion of the council, either in aid of the county school fund, or on the recommendation of one or more local superintendents, to give special or additional aid to new or needy school sections.

Such County-rate to be collected by 14th December.

51. The sum annually required to be levied in each county, for the salaries of legally qualified teachers, shall be collected and paid into the hands of the county treasurer, on or before the *fourteenth day of December*, in each year.

Teachers not to be refused payment.

But notwithstanding the non-payment of any part thereof to such treasurer in due time, no teacher shall be refused the payment of the sum to which he may be entitled from such year's county school

of this township has altered school section No.—, in the following manner: [*Here insert the changes which have been made and a full description of the new school section.*] These changes go into effect from and after the *twenty-fifth day of next December*, according to the *fortieth* section of the Act.

I am, Sir, your obedient servant,

To the Local Superintendent of Schools
for the County, or Township of ———

A. B., Township Clerk.

fund, but the county treasurer shall pay the local superintendent's lawful order in behalf of such teacher, in anticipation of the payment of the county school assessment; and the county council shall make the necessary provision to enable the county treasurer to pay the amount of such order.

Council may establish County Library.

52. Each county shall raise by assessment such sums of money as it may judge expedient, for the establishment and maintenance of a county common school library.*

County to appoint Local Superintendents.

53. Each county council shall appoint annually a local superintendent of schools for the whole county, or for any one or more townships in the county, as it may judge expedient, and shall fix (within the limits prescribed by the *eighty-eighth* section of this Act) and provide for the salary of such local superintendent.

54. No local superintendent shall have the oversight of more than one hundred schools.

Clerk to report appointments and proceedings to Chief Superintendent.

55. The county clerk shall forthwith notify the Chief Superintendent of Education of the appointment and address of each such local superintendent, and of the county treasurer; and shall likewise furnish him with a copy of all proceedings of the council relating to school assessments and other educational matters.

To obtain security from all persons entrusted with School Moneys.

56. Each county council shall see that sufficient security is given by all officers of the council to whom school moneys are to be entrusted, and shall also see that no deduction is made from the school fund by the county treasurer or sub-treasurer for the receipt and payment of school moneys.

School Sub-Treasurers for Townships may be appointed.

57. If deemed expedient, the county council shall appoint one or more sub-treasurers of school moneys for one or more townships of the county; in which event each such sub-treasurer shall be subject to the same responsibilities and obligations in respect to the accounting for school moneys, and the payment of lawful

* The Education Department will grant one hundred per cent. on all remittances sent to it from the county council for the purchase of books not only for a county common school library, but also for a county teachers' association library, or for a county jail library, &c. See departmental notices on this subject at the end.

orders for such moneys given by any local superintendent within the parts of the county for which he is appointed sub-treasurer, as are imposed by this Act upon each county treasurer, in respect to the paying and accounting for school moneys.

Auditors of School Moneys to be appointed.

58. Each county council shall annually, or oftener, appoint auditors, who shall audit the accounts of the county treasurer and other officers to whom school moneys have been entrusted, and who shall report to such council.

Clerk to transmit audited Accounts to Chief Superintendent.

59. The county clerk shall transmit to the Chief Superintendent of Education, on or before the *first* day of *March* in each year, a certified copy of the abstract of the report of the auditors, and shall also give any explanation relating thereto, as far as he is able, which may be required by the Chief Superintendent.*

PART VI.—CITIES, TOWNS AND INCORPORATED VILLAGES.

Powers of Councils in Cities, Towns and Villages.

60. The municipal council of each city, town, and village in Upper Canada is hereby invested, within its limits, with the same powers, and shall be subject to the same obligations as the municipal council of each county and township by the *thirty-fourth*, *thirty-fifth*, and the *fiftieth*, *fifty-first*, *fifty-fifth*, *fifty-sixth*, *fifty-eighth* and *fifty-ninth* sections of this Act.

Board to appoint Local Superintendent.

61. The Board of School Trustees for every such city, town, and village respectively, shall appoint the local superintendent of schools for the city, town and village.

ELECTION OF TRUSTEES IN CITIES AND TOWNS DIVIDED INTO WARDS.

Two Trustees to be annually Elected in each Ward.

62. For each ward into which any city or town is divided, there shall be *two* school trustees, each of whom after the first election of

* Printed forms for this abstract, and also for the school accounts of each of the county sub-treasurers of school moneys are furnished by the Education Department, for convenience and uniformity, although it is not required to do so by law. See note* to the *one hundred and twenty-fourth* section of this Act.

trustees, shall continue in office *two* years, and until his successor has been elected, and *one* of such trustees shall retire on the *second Wednesday in January* yearly in rotation.

First Election of School Trustees in Cities and Towns.

63. On the incorporation of any city or town, and the division thereof into wards, *two* fit and proper persons shall, at the first election of school trustees, be elected school trustees of each such ward by a majority of the votes of the [assessed] freeholders and householders thereof.

City and Town Trustees' term of Office.

And one of such trustees, to be determined by lot at the first meeting of trustees after their election, shall retire from office at the time appointed for the next annual school election, and the other shall continue in office *one* year longer, and then retire; but each such trustee shall continue in office until his successor has been elected.

64. In every city and town at the time prescribed by the *third* section of this Act (*i.e.*, the *second Wednesday in January*), an election shall be held in each ward at the place of the last municipal election, and under the direction of the same Returning Officer, and conducted in the [same] manner as an ordinary municipal ward election; but in case of the default of such Returning Officer, then under the direction of such person as the electors present may choose; and at such election, *one* fit and proper person to be a trustee shall be elected by a majority of the votes of the [assessed] freeholders and householders in and for each such ward respectively, and such trustee shall continue in office for *two* years, and until his successor has been elected.

Time and Hours for School Elections in Rural Sections, Towns, &c.

[64]. The School Law Amendment Act of 1860 fixes the hour for closing the poll as follows: 4. The poll at every election of a school trustee or trustees shall not close before *eleven* of the clock in the forenoon, and shall not be kept open later than *four* of the clock in the afternoon: In [rural] school sections, the poll shall close on the same day the election is commenced; in cities, towns, and incorporated villages, the same time shall be allowed for the election of school trustees which is allowed for the election of municipal councillors in such municipalities.]

ELECTION OF TRUSTEES IN VILLAGES AND TOWNS NOT DIVIDED INTO WARDS.

65. In each town, not divided into wards, and in each village, there shall be *six* school trustees, *two* of whom, after the first election, shall retire yearly on the *second Wednesday in January*.

First Election of School Trustees in a Village or Town.

66. On the incorporation of any such town or village, the Returning Officer appointed to hold the first municipal election in such town or village shall call a meeting for the election of school trustees, to take place at the time prescribed in the *third* section of this Act [*second Wednesday in January*], or in case of his neglect for *one* month any *two* freeholders in such town or village, on giving *six* day's notice in at least *three* public places in the town or village, may call a meeting for such purpose, and at such meeting *six* trustees shall be elected, who shall hold office during the periods hereinafter expressed, and from thence until their successors respectively have been elected.

Trustees when first elected to be classified.

67. The trustees of every such town and village shall be divided by lot into *three* classes of *two* individuals each, to be numbered *one, two, three*; the first of which classes shall hold office *one* year, the second *two* years, and the third *three* years, and until their successors respectively be elected.

Such Trustees to retire yearly by rotation.

68. The trustees composing one of such classes shall retire yearly in rotation, the order of such rotation of the trustees first elected being determined by lot at the first meeting after their election, and, except the trustees elected at the first election, the trustees so to retire shall be those who have held the office for the then next preceding *three* years, or who have been elected to supply any vacancy in the retiring class.

Annual Election of two Trustees in Towns and Villages.

69. A school meeting shall be held annually on the *second Wednesday in January*, in each such town and village, at the place of the then last annual election of councillors, at which meeting the [assessed] freeholders and householders of the town or village shall elect two persons to be trustees in the place of the *two* retiring from office, which trustees elect shall continue in office *three* years, and until their successors have been elected.

Challenging Voters at School Elections.

70. In case an objection be made to the right of any person to vote at an election in any city, town or village, or upon any other subject connected with school purposes therein, the Returning Officer presiding at the election shall require the person whose right of voting is objected to, to make the following declaration:

"I do declare and affirm that I have been rated on the assess-

"ment roll of this city (town or village, as the case may be), as a freeholder (or householder, as the case may be), and that I have paid a public school tax in this ward (town or village, as the case may be), within the last twelve months, and that I am legally qualified to vote at this election."

Effect of such Declaration.

Whereupon the person making such declaration shall be permitted to vote.

71. If any person wilfully makes a false declaration of his right to vote, he shall be guilty of a misdemeanor, and upon conviction, upon the complaint of any other person, shall be punishable by fine and imprisonment, in the manner provided for in the *eighteenth* section of this act.

Contested Elections in Cities, Towns, Villages.

72. The Judge of the County Court shall, within *twenty* days after the election of a common school trustee in any city, town, or incorporated village within his county, receive and investigate any complaint respecting the mode of conducting the election, and confirm it or set it aside, and appoint the time and place of holding a new election, as he may judge right.

Penalty on Returning Officer for wrong doing.

73. If the returning officer at any election of a common school trustee be convicted before the County Judge, of disregarding the requirements of the law, or acting partially in the execution of his office, he shall be fined a sum of not less than *twenty* dollars, nor more than *one hundred* dollars, at the discretion of such County Judge.

Costs of Contested Elections.

74. The expenses of any school election contest shall be paid by the parties concerned in it, as may be decided by the County Judge.

Terms for which Persons are Elected to fill Vacancies.

75. Any trustee elected to fill an occasional vacancy in a Board of School Trustees, shall hold office only for the unexpired term of the person in whose place he is elected to serve.

Re-Election of any Trustee Lawful.

76. Any retiring trustee may be re-elected with his own consent, otherwise he shall be exempted from serving for *four* years next after leaving office.

Trustees to be a Corporation.

77. The school trustees for each city, town and incorporated village, shall be a corporation, under the name of "The Board of School Trustees of the City [Town or Village] of ———, in the County of ———," and shall succeed to all the corporate rights and powers, and be subject to all the corporate obligations and liabilities of the preceding trustees.

The first Meeting of the Board of Trustees.

78. The first meeting of the Board may be called by any trustee, to take place in the city, town, or village council-room.

Duties of the Board.

79. It shall be the duty of the Board of School Trustees of every city, town, and village respectively, and they are hereby authorized :

Election of Chairman, and his Vote.

(1) To elect annually, or oftener, from among their own members, a chairman, who shall have a right to vote at all times ; and in case of an equality of votes, the question shall be held to be decided in the negative.

Appointment of Secretary, Superintendent, Collector, and Treasurer.

(2) To appoint a secretary, local superintendent of schools, and, if requisite, one or more collectors of school rates, which collector or collectors may be of their own number, and one of whom may also be secretary-treasurer, who shall be subject to the same duties, obligations, and penalties as secretary-treasurers in school sections.

Time and Place of Meeting of Board.

(3) To appoint the times and places of their meetings and the mode of calling them ; and of conducting and recording their proceedings, and of keeping all their school accounts.

Board to take possession of all School Property.

(4) To take possession of all common school property, and to accept and hold as a corporation all property acquired or given for common school purposes, in the city, town, or village, by any title whatsoever,

To Manage and Dispose of School Property.

(5) To manage or dispose of such property, and all moneys or income for common school purposes.

To apply Proceeds of School Property.

(6) To apply the same, or the proceeds, to the objects for which they have been given or acquired.

To Provide School Premises, Apparatus, Text-Books, and Library.

(7) To do whatever they may judge expedient with regard to purchasing or renting school-sites and premises ; building, repairing, furnishing, warming, and keeping in order the school houses and appendages, lands, enclosures, and moveable property ; for procuring suitable apparatus and text-books, and for establishing and maintaining school libraries.

(8) To determine—

(a) The number, sites, kind and description of schools to be established and maintained in the City, Town, or Village ; also—

(b) The Teacher or Teachers to be employed ; the terms of employing them : the amount of their remuneration, and the duties which they are to perform ; also—

(c) The salary of the Local Superintendent of schools appointed by them, and his duty.

To unite with Grammar School, if expedient.

(9) To adopt, at their discretion, such measures as they judge expedient, in concurrence with the trustees of the county grammar school, for uniting one or more of the common schools of the city, town, or village, with such grammar school.

To appoint a Committee for each School.

(10) To appoint annually or oftener, if they judge it expedient, and under such regulations as they think proper, a Committee of not more than *three* persons for the special charge, oversight, and management of each school within the City, Town, or Village.

To prepare and lay before Municipal Council estimate for Moneys required.

(11) To prepare from time to time, and lay before the Municipal Council of the city, town, or village, an estimate of the sums which they think requisite :

For Salaries of Teachers—Procuring School Premises.

(a) For paying the whole or part of the salaries of teachers ;

(b) For purchasing or renting school premises ;

For Building, Repairing, and keeping in order School Houses.

(c) For building, renting, repairing, warming, furnishing, and keeping in order the school houses and their appendages and grounds ;

For procuring Apparatus, Text-Books, and Libraries, &c.

- (d) For procuring suitable apparatus and text-books for the schools ;
- (e) For the establishment and maintenance of school libraries ;
- and
- (f) For all other necessary expenses of the schools under their charge.

Council required to provide necessary Funds.

And the council of the city, town, or village, shall provide such sums in the manner desired by the said Board of School Trustees.

Trustees to levy rates upon Parents.

(12) To levy at their discretion any rates upon the parents or guardians of children attending any school under their charge, and to employ the same means for collecting such rates as trustees of common school sections in townships ; and all moneys thus collected shall be paid into the hands of the *Chamberlain or Treasurer* of the city, town, or village, or of the *Secretary-Treasurer*, for the common school purposes of the same, subject to the order of the Board of School Trustees.

Trustees to give orders for sums due to Creditors.

(13) To give orders to Teachers and other school officers and creditors for the sums due to them, on the *Chamberlain or Treasurer*, of the city, town, or village, or on their own *Secretary-Treasurer*.

Trustees to give Notice of Annual and Special Meetings.

(14) To call and give notice of annual and special school meetings of the [assessed] freeholders and householders of the city, town, or village, or of any ward therein, in the manner and under the regulations prescribed in the *twentieth* section of this Act, for the appointment of annual and special school meetings in the school sections of Townships.

To see that authorized books are used, and appoint Librarian.

(15) To see that all the pupils in the schools are duly supplied with a uniform series of authorized text-books, and to appoint a Librarian, and take charge of the school library or libraries when established.

To see that regulations are observed—to publish Report.

(16) To see that all the schools under their charge are conducted according to the authorized regulations ; and at the close of each

year, to prepare and publish, in one or more of the public papers, or otherwise, for the information of the inhabitants of the city, town or village, an annual report of their proceedings, and of the progress and state of the schools under their charge, and of the receipts and expenditure of all school moneys.

To prepare Annual Report for Chief Superintendent.

(17) To prepare and transmit annually, before the *fifteenth of January*, to the Chief Superintendent of Education, in the form by him provided for that purpose, a report signed by a majority of the Trustees, containing all the information required in the reports of Common School Trustees, and any additional items of information which may be required.

May exercise same Powers as Rural Trustees.

(18) To exercise as far as they judge expedient, in regard to their City, Town or Village, all the powers vested in the trustees of each school section in regard to such school section.

PART V.—COMMON SCHOOL TEACHERS AND THEIR DUTIES.

80 No [male or female] teacher shall be deemed a qualified teacher who does not at the time of his [or her] engaging with the trustees, and applying for payment from the school fund, hold a certificate of qualification, as in this Act provided.

Teacher not to hold certain offices.

81. No teacher shall hold the office of school trustee or of local superintendent.

Duties of Common School Teacher.

82. It shall be the duty of every teacher of a common school :—

To Teach according to Law and Regulations.

(1) To teach diligently and faithfully all the branches required to be taught in the school, according to the terms of his engagement with the trustees, and according to the provisions of this Act.

The following table includes all the branches required to be taught in the school :—

ORDER AND CLASSIFICATION OF STUDIES PRESCRIBED FOR THE COMMON SCHOOLS
IN ONTARIO.

As observed in the Ontario Model School, Toronto.

(Adopted by the Council of Public Instruction, on the 31st of December, 1858.)

(1) *Table defining the course to be completed in the first, or lowest division.*

Enunciation.—To be able to enunciate clearly and distinctly the elementary sounds of the English language.

Spelling and definition.—To be able to spell any word in the First and Second Book of Lessons, and to give the meaning in familiar terms.

Reading.—To be able to read fluently and well any passage contained in the First and Second Books of Lessons, and to know the substance of such lessons.

Writing.—To be able to form correctly and legibly, all the letters of the alphabet, and to combine them into simple words.

Arithmetic.—To be able to read and write any combination of not more than FIVE Arabic numerals, and the Roman numeral to the sign for 500; to know the multiplication table, and tables of money, weights, length, and time; to be familiarly acquainted with simple addition, subtraction, multiplication, and division by factors.

Grammar.—To be able to point out the nouns, pronouns, adjectives, verbs, and adverbs, in any common reading lesson; to know the number, gender, and person of the nouns and pronouns.

Geography.—To know the map of the world, map of America, map of Canada, and other parts of British America.

Natural History: Object Lessons.—To have a familiar acquaintance with the habits, uses, instincts, &c., of the most important animals of each class. Other object lessons may be used.

Needlework (for girls.).—Under the direction of the female teacher.

(2) *Table defining the course of study to be completed in the Second Division.*

Reading.—To be able to read fluently and well any passage contained in the Sequel to the Second Book or in the Third Book of Lessons, and to know the substance of such reading lessons.

Spelling and Definition.—To be able to spell and define any word contained in the Sequel to the Second Book and in the Third Book of Lessons.

Writing.—To be able to write legibly and correctly.

Arithmetic.—To be able to read and write legibly any combination of not more than TEN Arabic numerals to the left, and six to the right, of the decimal point, and the Roman numerals to the sign for 1000: to be acquainted with the principles of Arabic and Roman notation; to be thoroughly acquainted with the arithmetical tables, and to be familiar and practically acquainted with the simple and compound rules, reduction, greatest common measure, least common multiple, vulgar fractions, and simple proportion, including addition, subtraction, multiplication, and division of decimals and decimal currency.

Grammar.—To be thoroughly acquainted with the grammatical forms, and to be able to analyse and parse any easy sentence; and as an exercise in slate composition, to be able to write short descriptions of any natural objects.

Geography.—In addition to former limit table, to know the political and physical geography of Europe, Asia, Africa, America, and Oceanica; the different countries in each, with their capitals; and to know the position and chief cities of the States of the American Union bordering on British America, from the Pacific to the Atlantic Ocean.

History.—To have a general knowledge of the History of the World, as given in the Fifth Book.

Human Physiology.—As contained in the Fifth Book.

Needlework (for girls.).—Under the direction of the female teacher.

(3) *Table defining the course of study to be completed in the Third Division.*

Reading.—Fourth and Fifth Books, in same manner as other books are used in lower division.

Derivation.—Reading Books and Spelling Books superseded.

Writing.—Text, and a bold running hand.

Arithmetic.—Second Book of Arithmetic [National Series.]

Grammar.—Analysis and parsing of compound sentences in prose and verse; changes in construction, &c.; composition.

Geography.—Mathematical, physical, and political, with map sketching on the blackboard.

Algebra.—Colenso's, Part I.

Euclid.—First Six Books.

Mensuration.—Of surfaces and solids.

Drawing.—Linear and map.

English Literature.—Spalding.

Book-keeping.—Elements.

Human Physiology.—To possess a familiar acquaintance with the anatomy of the bones and skin ; a general knowledge of the structure and uses of the muscles and organs of digestion ; and to be familiar with the general principles upon which the healthy action and development of these various organs depend ; circulation, respiration, nervous system, senses, &c.

History.—General, English and Canadian.

Singing.—Hullah's vocal music.

Natural Philosophy.—In the Fifth Book of Lessons.

Needlework (for girls.)—Under the direction of the female teacher.

BOYS, (i)		GIRLS, (i)	
Trigonometry.		Science of things familiar.	
Elements of Geology.		Elements of Geology.	
ditto Zoology.		ditto Zoology.	
ditto Botany.		ditto Botany.	
ditto Natural Philosophy.		Domestic Economy.	

(i) Extra subjects, to be taken up at the discretion of the school authorities, —no two, however, during the same school term.

To keep the Register of the School.

(2) To keep the daily, weekly, and monthly or quarterly register of the school.*

To maintain proper order and discipline.

(3) To maintain proper order and discipline in his school according to the authorized forms and regulations.

To keep a Visitors' Book.

(4) To keep a visitors' book (which the trustees shall provide) and enter therein the visits made to his school, and to present such book to each visitor, and request him to make therein any remarks suggested by his visit.

To give access to the Register and Visitors' Book.

(5) At all times, when desired by them, to give the trustees and visitors access to the registers and visitors' book appertaining to the school, and upon his leaving the school to deliver up the same to the order of the trustees.

[(5½) *The Common School Law Amendment Act of 1860, enacts that* : 1. Any teacher wilfully refusing on the demand of the majority of the trustees of the school corporation employing him, to deliver up any school register or school house key, or other school property in his possession, shall be deemed guilty of a misdemeanor, and shall not be deemed a qualified teacher until restitution be made ; and shall also forfeit any claim which he may have against the said trustees.]

*School Registers are supplied gratuitously, from the Department, to Common School Trustees in Townships by the County Clerks—through the Local Superintendents. Applications should therefore be made direct to the Local Superintendents for them, and not to the Department.

To hold Public Quarterly Examinations.

(6) To have at the end of each quarter a public examination of his school, of which he shall give due notice to the trustees of the school, to any school visitors who reside in or adjacent to such school section, and through the pupils to their parents and guardians.*

To furnish Information to the Chief or Local Superintendent.

(7) To furnish to the chief or local superintendent of schools when desired, any information which it may be in his power to give respecting anything connected with the operations of his school, or in anywise affecting its interests or character.

Protection of Teachers in regard to Salary.

83. Any teacher shall be entitled to be paid at the same rate mentioned in his agreement with the trustees, even after the expiration of the period of his agreement, until the trustees pay him the whole of his salary, as teacher of the school, according to their engagement with him.

Arbitration in case of Difference between Teacher and Trustees.

84. In case of any difference between trustees and a teacher in regard to his salary, the sum due to him, or any other matter in dispute between them, the same shall be submitted to arbitration, in which case :

- (1) Each party shall choose an arbitrator.
- (2) In case either party in the first instance neglects or refuses to appoint an arbitrator on his behalf, the party requiring the arbitration may, by a notice in writing to be served upon the party so neglecting or refusing, require the last mentioned party within *three* days, inclusive of the day of the service of such notice, to appoint an arbitrator on his behalf, and such notice shall name the arbitrator of the party requiring the arbitration ; and in case the party served with such notice does not within the *three* days mentioned therein, name and appoint an arbitrator, then the party requiring the arbitration may appoint the second arbitrator.

**Form of Teachers' Circular Notice of the Quarterly Examination of his School.*

School House of Section No.—, _____, 18—.

SIR,—As required by law, the quarterly examination of my school will be held on—day, the—of—, when the pupils of the school will be publicly examined in the several subjects which they have been taught during the quarter now closing. The exercises will commence at 9 o'clock, a.m., and you are respectfully requested to attend them.

I am, Sir, your obedient servant.

A. B., Teacher.

To C. D., School Trustees, or Visitor.

Local Superintendent to be an Arbitrator.

And, (3) The local superintendent, or in case of his inability to attend, any person appointed by him to act on his behalf, shall be a third arbitrator, and such *three* arbitrators, or a majority of them, shall finally decide the matter.

Powers of Arbitrators to Examine.

85. The arbitrators may require the attendance of all or any of the parties interested in the reference, and of their witnesses, with all such books, papers and writings, as such arbitrators may direct them or either of them to produce, and the arbitrators may administer oaths to such parties and witnesses.

Warrant of Arbitrators—Equivalent to Execution of Division Court.

86. The said arbitrators, or any two of them, may issue their warrant to any person named therein, to enforce the collection of any moneys by them awarded to be paid, and the person named in such warrant shall have the same power and authority to enforce the collection of the moneys mentioned in the said warrant, with all reasonable costs, by seizure and sale of the property of the party or corporation against whom the same has issued, as any bailiff of a Division Court has in enforcing a judgment and execution issued out of such court.

Arbitration must be complied with within a month.

[86½. *The School Law Amendment Act of 1860 further enacts:—*
9. If the trustees wilfully refuse or neglect, for one month after publication of award, to comply with or give effect to an award of arbitrators appointed as provided by the *eighty-fourth* section of the said Upper Canada [Consolidated] Common School Act, the trustees so refusing or neglecting shall be held to be personally responsible for the amount of such award, which may be enforced against them individually by warrant of such arbitrators, within one month after publication of their award; and no want of form shall invalidate the award or proceedings of arbitrators under the School Acts.]

No such Dispute to be brought into any Court.

87. No action shall be brought in any court of law or equity, to enforce any claim or demand between trustees and teachers which can be referred to arbitration as aforesaid.

PART VI.—DUTIES OF COUNTY OR TOWN
SUPERINTENDENTS OF SCHOOLS

LOCAL

Term of office of Local Superintendent—Summary.

88. Each local Superintendent shall, unless he resigns or is removed from office for neglect of duty, improper conduct, or incompetency, continue in office, until the *first day of April* of the year following that of his appointment, and he shall be entitled annually to not less than *four* dollars per school placed under his charge, together with any additional remuneration or allowance which the Council appointing him may grant, and the county treasurer shall pay him the same by quarterly instalments.

Warden may supply Vacancies in the Office.

89. In the event of any local superintendent resigning his office, the Warden of the county within which such superintendent held office, may appoint a fit and proper person to the office vacated, until the next ensuing meeting of the County Council.

Local Superintendent not to hold certain Offices.

90. No local superintendent shall be a teacher or trustee of any common [or separate] school while he holds the office of superintendent.

Duties of Local Superintendents.

91. It shall be the duty of each local superintendent, and he is hereby empowered—

To Apportion School Fund according to Average Attendance.

(1) Unless otherwise instructed by the Chief Superintendent of Education—to apportion among the several school sections their respective portions of the common school fund money apportioned to the townships within the limits of his charge, as soon as notified by the county clerk of the amount so apportioned to such townships, and such apportionment among the said school sections shall be according to the rates of the average attendance of pupils at each common school (the mean attendance of pupils for each half year being taken) as compared with the whole average number of pupils attending the common schools of each such township.

Not to Apportion unless Trustees make Average Return.

But he shall apportion no money to any school section whose trustees have neglected to transmit their return of average attendance for the last preceding half year.

*Give Cheques to none but Qualified Teachers.**

(2) To give to any qualified teacher (but to no other), on the order of the trustees of any school section, a cheque upon the county treasurer or sub-treasurer, for any sum of money apportioned and due to such section.

Conditions of giving Orders to Teachers.

But except in the case of a new school section, he shall not give a cheque upon such order, unless a satisfactory annual school report for the year ending the *last day of December* preceding has been received from the trustees: nor unless it appears by such report that a school has been kept by a qualified teacher in such section, for at least *six* months during the year ending at the date of such report.

Make two Visits a Year to each School.

(3) To visit each common [and separate] school within his jurisdiction twice in each year, unless oftener required by the County Council or the Board which appointed him, or for the adjustment of disputes; and one of such half-yearly visits shall be made between the *first of April* and the *first of October*, and the other between the *first of October* and the *first of April*.

Examine the state of the School.†

(4) To examine at each half yearly visit the state and condition of the school, as respects the progress of the pupils in learning—the order and discipline observed—the system of instruction pursued—the mode of keeping the school registers—the average attendance of pupils—the character and condition of the building and premises—and to give such advice as he may judge proper.

* *The form of this cheque may be as follows:*

Local Superintendent's Office,
County (or Township) of ———, 28—.

Pay to ———, a duly qualified Common School Teacher of School Section No. —, in the township of ———, the sum of ——— dollars and ——— cents, which has been duly apportioned to the foregoing section.

To the County Treasurer (or Sub-Treasurer) of
School Money for the ———, A. B.,
Local Superintendent of Common Schools,
Township (or County) of ———.

† In the inspection of schools, the following should be the order and subjects of inquiry and examination on the part of the local superintendent:—

"I. *Mechanical arrangements.*—The tenure of the property; the materials, dimensions and plan of the building; its condition; when erected; with what funds built; neighbourhood; how lighted, warmed, and ventilated; if any class-rooms are provided for the separate instruction of part of the children; if there is a lobby, or closet, for hats, cloaks, bonnets, book-presses, &c.; how the desks and seats are arranged and constructed, and with what conveniences; what arrangements for the teacher; what play-ground is provided; what gymnastic

Deliver Annual Lecture in each Section.

(5) To deliver in each of his school sections, at least once a year, a public lecture on some subject connected with the objects, principles and means of practical education; and to do all in his power to persuade and animate parents, guardians, trustees and teachers to improve the character and efficiency of the common [and separate] schools, and to secure the sound education of the young generally.

apparatus, if any; whether there be, a well, and proper conveniences for private purposes.

"II. *Means of Instruction.*—The books used in the several classes, under the heads of Reading, Arithmetic, Geography, &c.; the Apparatus provided, as Tablets, Maps, Globes, Blackboards, Models, Cabinets, &c.

"III. *Organization.*—Arrangement of classes; whether each child is taught by the same teacher; if any assistant or assistants are employed; to what extent; how remunerated, and how qualified.

"IV. *Discipline.*—Hours of attendance; usual ages of pupils; if the pupils change places in their several classes, or whether they are marked at each lesson, or exercise, according to their respective merit; if distinction depends on intellectual proficiency, or on a mixed estimate of intellectual proficiency and moral conduct, or on moral conduct only; what rewards, if any; whether corporal punishments are employed—[See No. 10 of "Duties of Masters"]—if so, their nature, and whether inflicted publicly or privately; what other punishments are used; whether attendance is regular; is school opened and closed with reading and prayer, as provided in the regulations; and what religious instruction is given, if any.

"V. *Method of Instruction.*—Whether mutual or simultaneous, or individual or mixed; if mutual, the number of monitors, of what attainments, how appointed, how employed; if simultaneous, that is, by classes, in what subjects of instruction; whether the simultaneous method is not more or less mingled with individual teaching, and on what subjects; to what extent the intellectual, or the mere rote method is pursued, and on what subjects; how far the interrogative method only is used; whether the suggestive method is employed; whether the elliptical method is resorted to; how the attainments in the lessons are variously tested—by individual oral interrogation—by requiring written answers to written questions, or by requiring an abstract of the lesson to be written from memory.

"VI. *Attainments of Pupils.*—1. *In Reading*; whether they can read with ordinary facility, or with ease and expression. 2. *In Writing*; whether they can write with ordinary correctness, or with ease and elegance. 3. *In Arithmetic*; whether acquainted with notation and numeration, addition, subtraction, multiplication, division, and skilful in them; whether acquainted with the tables of moneys, weights, measures, and skilful in them; whether acquainted with the compound rules, and skilful in them; whether acquainted with the higher rules, and skilful in them; whether acquainted with the exercise in mental arithmetic, and skilful in them. 4. *In Grammar*; whether acquainted with its divisions, rules of orthography, parts of speech, their nature and modifications, parsing, composition, &c. *In Geography, History, Book-keeping, Vocal Music, &c.*; the order of questions, suggested by the nature of the subject. The extent and degree of minuteness with which the inspection will be prosecuted, in respect to any, or all of the foregoing and kindred subjects, must, of course, depend on circumstances.

"VII. *Miscellaneous.*—How many pupils have been sent to the Grammar School; whether a visitors' book and register are kept as required; is the *Journal of Education* regularly received by the trustees; are the Quarterly Examinations regularly held; are Prizes given in the school. *Library.*—Is a Library maintained in the section; number of volumes taken out during the year; are books covered and labelled as required; are books kept in library case; is catalogue kept for reference by applicants; are fines duly collected, and books kept in good order; are library regulations observed."

See to Observance of Lawful Regulations.

(6) To see that all the schools are managed and conducted according to law—to prevent the use of unauthorized, and to recommend the use of authorized books in each school—and to acquire and give information as to the manner in which such authorized books can be obtained, and the economy and advantage of using them.

Attend certain Meetings.

(7) To attend the meetings of the Board of Public Instruction, and to meet and confer with the Chief Superintendent of Education at such time and place as he may appoint when making official visits to the County.

Aid in forming Union Sections—Decide Disputes.

(8) To attend * * * the meetings of Town Reeves provided for in the * * * *forty-fifth* section of this Act; to decide upon any questions submitted to him which arise between interested parties under the operation of this or of any former Act; or, if he deems it advisable, to refer any such question to the Chief Superintendent of Education.

Any person may appeal to Chief Superintendent.

And any aggrieved or dissatisfied party in any case not otherwise provided for, shall have the right of appeal to the Chief Superintendent of Education.

Special allowance to Local Superintendents and Arbitrators.

[8 $\frac{1}{2}$. *The School Law Amendment Act of 1860 further enacts*: 15. Arbitrators appointed under the authority of the School Acts, and Local Superintendents engaged in investigating and deciding upon school complaints and disputes, shall be entitled to the same remuneration per diem for the time thus employed as are members of the Municipal Council of their county for their attendance at council meetings.

Parties liable for Arbitrators' Expenses.

Provided always, that the parties concerned in such disputes shall pay all the expenses incurred in them, according to the award or decision of the arbitrators and local superintendents respectively.]

[8 $\frac{3}{4}$. *The Common School Law Amendment Act of 1860 further enacts*: 14. The Chief Superintendent shall have authority to decide upon all disputes and complaints laid before him, the settlement of which is not otherwise provided for by law, and upon

all appeals made to him from the decision of any local superintendent or other school officer. [In regard to these appeals, see regulations in regard to communications with the Educational Department.]

May Suspend Teacher's Certificate.

(9) To suspend the certificate of qualification of any teacher [of a common or separate school] granted by the Board of Public Instruction, for any cause which may appear to him to require it, until the next ensuing meeting of the County Board, of which meeting due notice shall be given to the teacher suspended, and such Board shall dispose of the case as a majority of the members present think proper; and the cancelling or suspension of a teacher's certificate of qualification shall release his school trustees from any obligation to continue him in their employment.

[9½. *The Common School Law Amendment Act of 1860 further enacts that:*—22. A local superintendent shall have the same authority to suspend, for the time being, a Provincial Certificate of a teacher's qualifications, and report the same forthwith to the Chief Superintendent, as he has to suspend a County Certificate... notifying in writing to the teacher whose certificate is suspended, the reasons of it; and the Chief Superintendent shall finally decide upon the case.]

May give Temporary Certificates to Teachers.

(10) To give any candidate, on due examination, according to the programme authorized for the examination of teachers, a certificate of qualification to teach a [common or separate] school within the limits of the charge of the superintendent until (but no longer than) the next ensuing meeting of the Board of Public Instruction of which such local superintendent is a member, but no such certificate shall be given a second time, or be valid if given a second time, to the same person in the same county.

Half-yearly Returns to the Local Superintendent.

[10½. *The Consolidated Act for Protestant and Coloured Separate Schools also provides that:* 12. The trustees of each [Protestant or Coloured] separate school shall on or before the *thirtieth* day of June and the *thirty-first* day of December of each year, transmit to the local superintendent of schools a correct return of the names of all Protestant or coloured persons (as the case may be,) who have sent children to, or subscribed as aforesaid for the support of such separate school during the then last preceding *six* months, and the names of the children sent, and the amounts subscribed by them respectively, together with the average attendance of pupils in such separate school during such period.]

Local Superintendents to Report to Clerk and Trustees.

[10]. *The same Act also provides that:* 13. The local superintendent shall, upon the receipt of such return, forthwith make a return to the clerk of the municipality, and to the trustees of the common school section or municipality in which such separate school is established, stating the names of all the persons who being Protestants or coloured persons (as the case may be) contribute or send children to such separate school.]

Observing Regulations—Giving Information to the Chief Superintendent, and County Auditors.

(11) To act in accordance with the regulations and instructions provided for his guidance ; to give any information in his power (when desired) to the Chief Superintendent of Education respecting any common school matter within his jurisdiction ; to furnish the county auditors, when required, with the trustees' orders as the authority for his cheques upon the county or sub-treasurer for school moneys.

Hand over Papers on retiring from Office.

And on retiring from office, to deliver [over to his successor] copies of his official correspondence, and all school papers* in his custody, to the order of the county council.

Transmit Annual Report to the Chief Superintendent.

(12) To prepare and transmit to the Chief Superintendent of Education, on or before the *first day of March*, an annual report, in the form provided by the said Chief Superintendent, and which shall state—

(a) The whole number of schools and school sections, or parts of sections in each township within his jurisdiction ;

(b) The number of pupils taught in each school over the age of *five* and under the age of *sixteen* ; the number between the ages of *sixteen* and *twenty one* years ; the whole number of children residing in each section, or part of a section, over the age of *five* and under the age of *sixteen* years ;

(c) The length of time a school has been kept by a qualified teacher in each of such sections or parts of sections ; the branches taught ; the number of pupils in each branch ; the books used ; and the average attendance of pupils, both male and female, in each half year ;

(d) The amount of moneys received and collected in each sec-

*This includes the local superintendent's copy of the school manual, and of the Chief Superintendent's annual report, and all other school documents and papers which have come into his hands as local superintendent.

tion or part of a section—distinguishing the amount apportioned by the Chief Superintendent of Education ; the amount received from county assessment ; the amount raised by trustees ; and the amount from any other and what sources ; also how such moneys have been expended, or whether any part remains unexpended, and from what causes ; and the annual salary of teachers, male and female, with and without board ;

(e) The number of school visits made by himself and others during the year ; the number of school lectures delivered ; the whole number of school houses, their sizes, description, furniture and appendages ; the number rented ; the number erected during the year ; of what description ; and by what means ;

(f) The number of qualified teachers ; their standing, sex, and religious persuasion ; the number, so far as he can ascertain, of private schools ; the number of pupils and subjects taught therein ; the number of libraries, their extent, and how established and supported ; also, any other information which he may possess respecting the educational state, wants and advantages in each township of his charge, and any suggestions which he thinks proper to make with a view to the improvement of schools and diffusion of useful knowledge.

How Union Sections shall be paid.

82. The local superintendents of adjoining townships shall determine the sums to be paid from the common school fund of each township in support of the schools of union school sections consisting of portions of such townships ; and shall also determine the manner in which such sums shall be paid ; but in the event of one person being local superintendent of the township concerned, he shall act in behalf of such townships.

Warden to decide in case of Dispute.

93. In the event of the local superintendents of townships thus concerned not being able to agree as to the sum to be paid to each such township, the matter shall be referred to the Warden of the county for final decision.

PART VII.—DUTY OF THE COUNTY BOARDS OF PUBLIC INSTRUCTION.

County Boards of Public Instruction constituted.

94. Where there is only one county grammar school in a county, the board of trustees for such school and the local superintendent or superintendents of schools in the county, shall constitute a Board of Public Instruction for the county.

Circuit Board may be constituted.

95. Where there is more than one grammar school in a county, the county council shall* [have authority to] divide the county into as many circuits as there are county grammar schools, and for each circuit the trustees of the county grammar school therein, and the local superintendent or superintendent of schools therein, shall be a board of public instruction for the circuit.

Three Members to form a Quorum of Board.

96. At any lawful meeting of the Board of Public Instruction three members, including a local superintendent of schools, shall constitute a *quorum*, for examining and giving certificates of qualification to common school teachers, and five members shall constitute a *quorum* for the transaction of any other business.

County Council to defray expenses.

97. The county council shall provide for the incidental expenses connected with the meeting and proceedings of each board of public instruction.

Duties of Boards of Public Instruction—Remuneration.

98. It shall be the duty of each county and circuit board of public instruction—and each such board is hereby empowered :

(1) To meet [half-yearly], and to determine the time and place of its own meetings, and the order of its proceedings, and the manner of recording them.

[1½. *The School Law Amendment Act of 1860, further enacts that :*
16. Each county or circuit board of public instruction shall meet half-yearly, and each of its members shall be entitled to the same recompense for his time and expenses as are members of the county corporation for their attendance at county council meetings ; and the incidental expense attending the meeting of such county or circuit board, shall include the recompense to its members, the stationery, room, fuel, light, printing of notices, examination papers, and certificates, and such remuneration to the secretary of such board as the board may deem just and expedient.]

Promote the Establishment of Libraries.

(2) To adopt all lawful means in their power, as they may judge expedient, to advance the interests and usefulness of common schools, to promote the establishment of school libraries, and to diffuse useful knowledge in the county or circuit.

* *The School Law Amendment Act of 1860 authorizes this alteration as follows :*
24. * * * in the second line of the ninety-fifth section of the said Upper Canada [Consolidated] Common School Act, the phrase "The County Council shall divide," shall read, "The County Council shall have authority to divide," &c.

Select Text-Books for the use of Schools.

(3) To select (if deemed expedient), from a list of text-books recommended or authorized by the council of public instruction, such books as they may think best adapted for use in the common schools of the county or circuit, and to ascertain and recommend the best facilities for procuring such books.*

To examine Teachers and give Certificates.

(4) To examine and give certificates of qualification to teachers of common schools, arranging such teachers into three classes, according to their attainments and abilities, as prescribed in a programme of examination and instructions provided for that purpose,† and any such certificate may be general as regards the

* See list of authorized text-books appended.

† *The following is the programme for the Examinations and Classification of Teachers of Common Schools, by the County Boards :*

(Prescribed by the Council of Public Instruction for Ontario.)

N.B. — Candidates are not eligible to be admitted to examination until they shall have furnished the examiners with satisfactory evidence of their strictly temperate habits and good moral character.

(1) Minimum Qualifications of Third Class Teachers.

Candidates for certificates are required :—

1. To be able to read intelligibly and correctly any passage from any common reading book.
2. To be able to spell correctly the words of an ordinary sentence dictated by the examiners.
3. To be able to write a plain hand.
4. To be able to work readily questions in the simple and compound rules of arithmetic, and in reduction and proportion, and to be familiar with the principles on which these rules depend.
5. To know the elements of English grammar, and to be able to parse any easy sentence in prose.
6. In regard to teachers in French and German settlements, a knowledge of the French or German grammar may be substituted for a knowledge of English grammar, and the certificates to the teachers expressly limited accordingly.
7. To be acquainted with the relative positions of the principal countries in the world, with the principal cities, physical features, boundaries of continents, &c.
8. To have some knowledge of school organization and the classification of pupils.

(2) Minimum Qualifications of Second Class Teachers.

Candidates for certificates as second class teachers, in addition to what is required of candidates for third class certificates, are required :—

1. To be able to read with ease, intelligence, and expression, and to be familiar with the principles of reading and pronunciation.
2. To write a bold free hand, and to be acquainted with the rules of teaching writing.
3. To know fractions, vulgar and decimal, involution, evolution, and commercial and mental arithmetic, and to be familiar with the principles on which the rules depend.
4. To be acquainted with the elements of book-keeping.
5. To know the common rules of orthography, and to be able to parse any

county, or limited as to time or place, at the pleasure of the majority of the members of the board of public instruction present at such examination.

sentence in prose or poetry which may be submitted; to write grammatically, with correct spelling and punctuation, the substance of any passages which may be read, or any topics which may be suggested.

6. To be familiar with the elements of mathematical and physical geography, and the particular geography of Canada.

7. To be familiar with the outlines of general history.

Minimum Qualifications of First Class Teachers.

Candidates for certificates as first class teachers, in addition to what is required of candidates for third and second class certificates, are required:—

1. To be familiar with the remaining rules of common arithmetic.
2. To be acquainted with the rules for the mensuration of superficies and solids.
3. To be familiar with the simple rules of algebra, and to be able to solve problems in simple and quadratic equations. (Colenso's.)
4. To know the first four books of (Pott's) Euclid.
5. To be familiar with the outlines of Canadian and English history.
6. To have some acquaintance with the elements of vegetable and animal physiology and natural philosophy, as far as taught in the fifth book of national readers.
7. To understand the proper organization and management of schools, and the improved method of teaching.
8. To be acquainted with the principal Greek and Latin roots in the English language, with the prefixes and affixes, to be able to describe and exemplify the principal changes of construction.

Female candidates for first class certificates need not be examined in the subjects mentioned in the second, third, and fourth paragraphs under this head.

Originally adopted the third day of October, 1850, and revised by the Council on the seventeenth day of December, 1858.

2. General Form of Certificate of Qualification.

For Common School Teachers in Upper Canada, to be granted by County or Circuit Boards of Public Instruction, in accordance with the foregoing Programme of Examinations.

THIS IS TO CERTIFY that _____ of the _____ faith having applied to the Board of Public Instruction for the [County, School Circuit, or United Counties] of _____ for a certificate of qualification to teach a common school, and having produced "satisfactory proof of good moral character," the Board has carefully examined [him or her] in the several branches of study enumerated in the "qualification of [first, second, or third, as the case may be] class teachers," contained in the "programme" of the examination and classification of teachers of common schools, adopted by the Council of Public Instruction for Upper Canada, on the third day of October, 1850; and revised on the seventeenth day of December, 1858; and having found the said _____ well qualified to teach the several branches named therein, the Board, as authorized by the ninety-eighth section of the Upper Canada Consolidated Common School Act, hereby licenses [him or her] to teach any common school in the _____ [If a first class certificate, here insert the name of the county, school circuit, united counties, or city; if a second class certificate, the name of the township; and if a third class certificate, the name of the school section in which the candidate is authorized to teach—all to be determined at the discretion of the Board.]

This certificate of qualification to remain in force [for one year from the date thereof, or until annulled according to law—the period and the class of the certificate granted to be determined by circumstances.

Dated this _____ day of _____, one thousand eight hundred and _____.

N.B.—The ninety-ninth section of the Upper Canada Consolidated Common School Act requires each certificate to have the signature of at least one Local Superintendent of Schools. [See above.] It should also be signed by the Chairman of the Board of Public Instruction.

Annulling Certificates.

(5) To annul any such certificate as the board may judge expedient.

Conditions of Certificates.

99. Every such certificate of qualification shall have the signature of at least one local superintendent of schools ;

Teachers to be Moral, and to be Subjects of Her Majesty.

But no such certificate shall be given to any person as a teacher, who does not furnish satisfactory proof of good moral character, or who, at the time of applying for such certificate, is not a natural born or naturalized subject of Her Majesty, or who does not produce a certificate of having taken the oath of allegiance to Her Majesty, before a Justice of the Peace for the county in which such person resides.

PART VIII.—SCHOOL VISITORS AND THEIR DUTIES.

School Visitors defined.

100. All Clergymen recognized by law, of whatever denomination, all Judges, Members of the Legislature, Magistrates, Members of County Councils, and Aldermen, shall be school visitors in the townships, cities, towns, and villages where they respectively reside ; but persons holding the commission of the peace for the county only, shall not be school visitors within towns and cities ; and each clergyman shall be a school visitor only in the township, town, or city where he has pastoral charge.

Who are Visitors of Roman Catholic Separate Schools.

[100½. *The Roman Catholic Separate School Act of 1863, declares that:—*23. "All Judges, Members of the Legislature, the heads of the municipal bodies in their respective localities, the Chief Superintendent and Local Superintendent of Common Schools, and clergymen of the Roman Catholic Church, shall be visitors of Separate Schools."]

Their Authority to Visit the Common Schools.

101. Each of the school visitors may visit the public school in the township, city, town, or village ; and may attend the quarterly examination of schools, and, at the time of any such visit, may examine the progress of the pupils, and the state and management of the school, and give such advice to the teacher and pupils, and

any others present, as he thinks advisable, in accordance with the regulations and instructions provided in regard to school visitors.

General Meeting of School Visitors.

102. A general meeting of the Visitors may be held at any time or place appointed by any two Visitors, on sufficient notice being given to the other Visitors in the township, city, town, or village; and the Visitors, thus assembled, may devise such means as they deem expedient for the efficient visitation of the schools, and for promoting the establishment of Libraries and the diffusion of useful knowledge.*

PART IX.—DUTIES OF THE CHIEF SUPERINTENDENT OF EDUCATION.

A Chief Superintendent to be Appointed.

103. The Governor may, from time to time, by Letters Patent under the Great Seal of the Province, appoint a fit and proper person to be Chief Superintendent of Education for Upper Canada, who shall hold the office during pleasure, and shall receive a salary of the same amount as the Superintendent of Education in Lower Canada.

His responsibility to the Government.

104. The Chief Superintendent shall be responsible to, and subject to the direction of the Governor, communicated through any department of the Provincial Government.

He is allowed Clerks.

105. The Chief Superintendent shall be allowed two clerks, who shall receive the same salaries as are attached to similar offices in Lower Canada, and he shall account for the contingent expenses of his offices, as provided in respect to other public offices.

Duties of the Chief Superintendent.

106. It shall be the duty of the Chief Superintendent of Education, and he is hereby empowered,—

* Too strong a recommendation cannot be given to the establishment of circulating libraries in the various townships and school sections. A township library with auxiliaries in each school section, might, by means of a comparatively small sum, supply popular and useful reading for the young people of a whole township. It is submitted to the serious attention of all school visitors, as well as trustees, and other friends of the diffusion of useful knowledge. See the Departmental notices appended.

Apportioning Legislative Grant.

(1) To apportion annually, on or before the *first day of May*, all moneys granted or provided by the Legislature for the support of Common Schools in Upper Canada, and not otherwise appropriated by law to the several counties, townships, cities, towns, and incorporated villages, according to the ratio of population in each, as compared with the whole population of Upper Canada ; but when the census or returns upon which such an apportionment is to be made, are so far defective in respect of any county, township, city, town, or village, as to render it impracticable for the Chief Superintendent to ascertain therefrom the share of school moneys which ought to be so apportioned, he shall make the apportionment according to the ratio in which, by the best evidence in his power, the same can be most fairly and equitably made ;

Notice to the Finance Minister and County Clerks.

(2) To certify to the Minister of Finance the apportionments made by him, so far as they relate to the several counties, cities, towns, and incorporated villages in Upper Canada, and to give immediate notice thereof to the clerk of each county, city, town, and village interested therein, stating the time when the amount of moneys so apportioned will be payable to the treasurer of the county, city, town, or village ;

Distribution by Local Superintendents.

(3) To direct the distribution of the Common School fund of any township among the several school sections and parts of sections entitled to share in the same, according to the length of time in each year during which a school has been kept open by a legally qualified teacher in each of such sections or parts of sections ;

Apportioning Library Grant.

(4) To apportion the moneys provided by the Legislature for the establishment and support of school libraries ; but no aid shall be given towards the establishment or support of any school library unless an equal amount be contributed and expended from local sources for the same object ;

Preparing Forms and Regulations.

(5) To prepare suitable forms, and to give such instructions as he may judge necessary and proper, for making all reports, and conducting all proceedings under this Act, and to cause the same, with such general regulations as may be approved of by the Council of Public Instruction for the better organization and

government of common schools, to be transmitted to the officers required to execute the provisions of this Act ;

Distributing Act and Forms.

(6) To cause to be printed from time to time, in a convenient form, so many copies of this Act, with the necessary forms, instructions, and regulations to be observed in executing its provisions, as he may deem sufficient for the information of all officers of common schools, and to cause the same to be distributed for that purpose ;

Protecting School Moneys—Deciding Complaints.

(7) To see that all moneys apportioned by him are applied to the objects for which they are granted ; and for that purpose, and when not otherwise provided for by law to decide upon all matters and complaints submitted to him which involve the expenditure of any part of the school fund ;

[7 $\frac{1}{2}$ *The School Law Amendment Act of 1860 further enacts that :*
14. The Chief Superintendent shall have authority to decide upon all disputes and complaints laid before him, the settlement of which is not otherwise provided for by law, and upon all appeals made to him from the decision of any Local Superintendent or other school officer.]

Disagreement between Roman Catholic School Trustees and Officials.

[7 $\frac{3}{4}$ *The Roman Catholic Separate School Act of 1863 further enacts that :* 27. In the event of any disagreement between trustees of Roman Catholic Separate Schools and Local Superintendents of Common Schools, or other municipal authorities, the case in dispute shall be referred to the equitable arbitrament of the Chief Superintendent of Education in Upper Canada ; subject, nevertheless, to appeal to the Governor in Council, whose award shall be final in all cases.*

* The following are the Departmental Regulations in regard to these appeal cases, &c. :—

1. *Appeals to the Chief Superintendent of Education.*—All parties concerned in the operations of the school laws, have the right of appeal to the Chief Superintendent of Education, and he is authorized to decide such questions as are not otherwise provided for by law. But for the ends of justice, to prevent delay, and save expense, it will be necessary for any party thus appealing: 1. To furnish the party against whom he may appeal, with a correct copy of his communication to the Chief Superintendent, in order that such party may have an opportunity of transmitting any explanation or answer deemed expedient. 2. To state expressly in the appeal that the opposite party has been thus notified, as it must not be supposed that the Chief Superintendent will decide or form an opinion on any point affecting different parties, without hearing both sides—whatever delay may at any time be occasioned in order to secure such hearing. Application for advice in school matters, should in all cases be *first* made to the Local Superintendent having jurisdiction in the municipality.

Application of Balances of the School Fund.

(8) To direct the application of the balances of the school fund apportioned for any year which may be forfeited according to the provisions of this Act, towards making up the salaries of teachers in the county to which the same has been apportioned.

Appointing a Deputy, and Special Inspectors.

(7) To appoint one of his clerks to be his deputy,* to perform the duties of his office in his absence; and to appoint one or more persons, as he, from time to time, deems necessary, to inspect any school, or examine into and report to him upon any school matter in the county where such person or persons reside; but no allowance or compensation shall be made to such special inspector or inspectors for any services performed by him or them;

2. *Communications with the Government relating to Schools*, should be made through the Education Department, Toronto, as all such communications not so made, are referred to the Chief Superintendent of Education, to be brought before His Excellency through the proper department,—which occasions unnecessary delay and expense.

3. *Communications generally*.—The parties concerned are left to their own discretion as to the form of all communications relating to schools, for which specific instructions are not furnished by the Department; but they are requested to use large sized or foolscap paper. In all communications, however, the number of the School Section, and the name of the Township and Post Office, with the official title of the writer should be given; and also the number and dates of any previous correspondence on the same subject.

4. *The Journal of Education* having been constituted by His Excellency the Governor-General in Council, the official medium of communicating all departmental intelligence and information, parties should refer to its pages on matters relating to the apportionment, blank reports, Depository, Normal School, &c.

5. Communications relating to the *Journal of Education*, to the *Education Depository*, to *Public Libraries*, or to the *Superannuated Teachers' Fund*, *School Accounts*, *Poor Schools*, &c., &c., should be written on separate sheets from letters of appeal or on legal questions, in order that they may be separated and classified.

6. *Postage Regulations in regard to Grammar and Common School Returns*.—All official returns which are required by law to be forwarded to the Chief Superintendent, or a Local Superintendent, and which are made upon the printed blank forms furnished by the Education Department, must be pre-paid at the rate of one cent, and be open to inspection, so as to entitle them to pass through the post as printed papers. No letters should be enclosed with such returns. A neglect to observe this regulation has repeatedly subjected this Department to an unnecessary charge of fourteen and twenty-one cents on each package, including the post-office fine for non-payment.

7. *School Registers supplied through Local Superintendents*.—School Registers are supplied gratuitously from the Department to Common and Separate School Trustees in cities, towns, villages, and townships, by the County Clerk, through the Local Superintendents. Application should therefore be made direct to the Local Superintendent for them, and not to the Department. Those for Grammar Schools are also to be obtained through the County Clerk.

* *The Provincial Statutes General Interpretation Act, Vict., chap., enacts as follows: 6. * * * Twenty-thirdly.* Words directing or empowering a public officer or functionary to do any act or thing, or otherwise applying to him by his name of office, shall include his successors in such office, and his or their lawful Deputy.

To have the Supervision of the Normal School.

(10) To take the general superintendence of the Normal School; and use his best endeavours to provide for and recommend the use of uniform and approved text-books in the schools generally;

Establishing School Libraries.

(11) To employ all lawful means in his power to procure and promote the establishment of school libraries for general reading, in the several counties, townships, cities, towns, and villages;

To provide plans for School Houses, and to disseminate useful information.

(12) To provide and recommend the adoption of suitable plans of school-houses, with the proper furniture and appendages; and to collect and diffuse among the people of Upper Canada useful information on the subject of education generally;

To submit Books, Manuscripts, and General Regulations to the Council of Public Instruction.

(13) To submit to the Council of Public Instruction, all books or manuscripts which with the view of obtaining the recommendation or sanction of such council for their introduction as text-books or library books, are placed in his hands; and to prepare and lay before the Council of Public Instruction, for its consideration, such general regulations for the organization and government of common schools, and the management of school libraries, as he may deem necessary and proper;

Appoint Conductors of Teachers' Institutes.

(14) To appoint proper persons to conduct county teachers' institutes, and to furnish such rules and instructions as he may judge advisable in regard to the proceedings of such institutes, and the best means of promoting and elevating the profession of school teaching, and increasing its usefulness;

Responsibility for Moneys.

(15) To be responsible for all moneys paid through him in behalf of the Normal and Model Schools, and to give such security for the same as the Governor may require;

Correspondence of the Council of Public Instruction.

(16) To prepare and transmit all correspondence directed or authorized by the Council of Public Instruction for Upper Canada;

To make Annual Report to the Governor.

(17) To make annually to the Governor, on or before the *first day of July*, a report of the actual state of the Normal, Model, and Common Schools throughout Upper Canada, showing the amount of moneys expended in connexion with each, and from what sources derived, with such statements and suggestions for improving the Common Schools and the Common School laws, and promoting education generally as he may deem useful and expedient ;

To make Financial Report to Parliament.

(18) To lay before the Legislature, at each sitting thereof, a correct and full account of the disposition and expenditure of all moneys which come into his hands as Chief Superintendent ; and annually, on or before the *thirtieth of January* in each year, to make the report required by the Act for the more efficient auditing of public accounts.

Provincial Certificates to be given to Normal School Students.

107. The Chief Superintendent of Education, on the recommendation of the teachers in the Normal School, may give to any teacher of common schools a certificate of qualification which shall be valid in any part of Upper Canada until revoked ; but no such certificate shall be given to any person who has not been a student in the Normal School.

Uniformity of Decisions in Division Courts.

108. It being highly desirable that uniformity of decision should exist in cases within the cognizance of the Division Courts and tried in such courts, in which the superintendents, trustees, teachers, and others acting under the provisions of this Act are parties, the Judge of any Division Court wherein any such action may be tried, may, at the request of either party, order the entering of judgment to be delayed for a sufficient time to enable such party to apply to the Chief Superintendent of Education to appeal the case, and after notice of appeal has been served as hereinafter provided, no further proceedings shall be had in such case until the matter of appeal has been decided by a Superior Court.

Chief Superintendent may appeal from such Court to the Superior Courts of Law.

109. The Chief Superintendent may, within one month after the rendering of judgment in any such case, appeal from the decision of the Division Court Judge to either of the Superior Courts of Law at Toronto, by serving notice in writing of such appeal upon the clerk of the Division Court appealed from, which appeal shall

be entitled "The Chief Superintendent of Education for Upper Canada, Appellant, in the matter between (A. B. and C. D.)."

Judge to send Papers to Superior Court.

110. The Judge whose decision is appealed from shall thereupon certify under his hand, to the Superior Court appealed to, the summons and statement of claim and other proceedings in the case, together with the evidence and his own judgment thereon, and all objections made thereto.

Superior Court to give such Order as Law and Equity require.

111. The matter shall be set down for argument at the next term of such Superior Court, and such Court shall give such order or direction to the Court below, touching the judgment to be given in the matter, as law and equity require, and shall also in its discretion award costs against the appellant, which costs shall be certified to and form part of the judgment of the Court below.

Proceedings in Division Court thereon.

112. Upon receipt of such order, direction, and certificate, the judge of the Division Court shall forthwith proceed in accordance therewith.

Costs of Appeal.

113. All costs awarded against an appellant, and all costs incurred by him, shall be paid by the Chief Superintendent, and charged as contingent expenses of his office.

[113]. *The School Law Amendment Act of 1860, further enacts that:—*23. It shall be competent for the Chief Superintendent of Education, should he deem it expedient, to submit a case on any question arising under the Grammar or Common School Acts, to any Judge of either of the Superior Courts for his opinion and decision, or, with the consent of such Judge, to either of the Superior Courts for their opinion and decision.

PART X.—DUTIES OF THE COUNCIL OF PUBLIC INSTRUCTION.

Council of Public Instruction to be appointed.

114. The Governor may appoint a Council of Public Instruction for Upper Canada, to consist of not more than *nine** persons (of

* Increased for Grammar School purposes by the Grammar School Act.

whom the Chief Superintendent of Education shall be one) to hold office respectively during pleasure, and such council shall, in the exercise of its duties, be subject to all lawful orders and directions from time to time issued by the Governor.

Chief Superintendent to provide Place and call Meetings.

115. The Chief Superintendent shall provide a place for the meetings of the Council of Public Instruction, and may call a special meeting at any time by giving due notice to the other members.

Contingent Expenses of Council provided for.

116. The expenses attending the proceedings of the said council shall be accounted for by the Chief Superintendent as part of the contingent expenses of the Education Office.

Recording Clerk and his Duties.

117. The senior clerk in the Education Office shall be Recording Clerk to the said council—he shall enter all its proceedings in a book kept for that purpose—and shall, as may be directed, procure the books and stationery for the Normal and Model Schools, and keep all the accounts of the said council.

Quorum of Three and Casting Vote of Chairman.

118. At any lawful meeting of the Council of Public Instruction, three members shall form a *quorum* for the transaction of business, and in case of an equality of votes on any question, the chairman shall have a second or casting vote.

Duties of the Council.

119. It shall be the duty of such council, and they are hereby empowered—

To appoint Chairman, &c.

(1) To appoint a chairman, and determine the times of its meetings, and the mode of conducting its proceedings;

Establishment of Normal and Model Schools.

(2) To adopt all needful measures for the permanent establishment and efficiency of the Normal School for Upper Canada, containing one or more Model Schools, for the instruction and training of teachers of common schools in the science of education and the art of teaching.

Regulations for Normal and Model Schools.

(3) To make from time to time the rules and regulations neces-

sary for the management and government of such Normal School ; to prescribe the terms and conditions on which students will be received and instructed therein ; to select the location of such school, and erect or procure and furnish the buildings therefor ; to determine the number and compensation of teachers, and of all others who may be employed therein ; and to do all lawful things which such council may deem expedient to promote the objects and interests of such school ;

To make Regulations for Common School Teachers and Libraries.

(4) To make such regulations from time to time, as it deems expedient, for the organization, government, and discipline of common schools, for the classification of schools and teachers, and for school libraries throughout Upper Canada ;

To recommend Text and Library Books.

(5) To examine, and at its discretion, recommend or disapprove of text-books for the use of schools,* or books for school libraries ;

To make Regulations for granting Pensions to Superannuated Teachers.

(6) To prescribe such regulations, with the approbation of the Governor in Council, as it, from time to time, deems expedient, for granting pensions to superannuated or worn out teachers of common schools ; but no annual allowance to any superannuated or worn out teacher shall exceed the rate of *six* dollars for each year that such teacher has taught a common school in Upper Canada ; and no teacher shall be entitled to share in the said fund unless he has contributed to such fund the sum of *four* dollars or more per annum, for the period of his teaching school, or of his receiving aid from such fund, nor unless he furnishes satisfactory proof to the Council of Public Instruction, of inability, from age or loss of health in teaching, to pursue that profession any longer ;

Annual Report to the Governor.

(7) And to transmit annually, through the Chief Superintendent of Education to the Governor, to be laid before the Legislature, a true account of the receipt and expenditure of all moneys granted for the establishment and support of the Normal School.

120. Out of the share of the Legislative School Grant coming to Upper Canada, and the additional sums of money from time to time granted in aid of Common Schools, or in aid of Common and Grammar Schools in Upper Canada, and not otherwise expressly appropriated by law, the Governor in Council may authorize the expenditure of the following sums annually.

* See authorized list appended.

1. *Under the Regulations of the Council of Public Instruction.*

A. For the salaries of officers and other contingent expenses of the Normal School, a sum not exceeding \$6,000.

B. To facilitate the attendance of teachers in training at the Normal School, a sum not exceeding \$4,000.

C. In support of the Normal and Model Schools, a sum not exceeding \$2,000.

D. For the establishment and maintenance of a Model Grammar School in connection with the Normal and Model Schools for Upper Canada, including also any expense which may be incurred in the examination of candidates for masterships of Grammar Schools, a sum not exceeding \$4,000.

E. For the payment of Inspectors of Grammar Schools, a sum not exceeding \$1,000.

F. For the support of Superannuated Common School Teachers, a sum not exceeding \$4,000.

2. *Through the Chief Superintendent of Education.*

A. In the purchase, from time to time, of books, publications, specimens, models, and objects, suitable for a Canadian Library and Museum, to be kept in the Normal School Buildings, and to consist of books, publications, and objects relating to education and other departments of science and literature, and specimens, models, and objects illustrating the physical resources and artificial productions of Canada, especially in reference to mineralogy, zoology, agriculture, and manufactures, a sum not exceeding \$2,000.

B. In supplying a copy of the *Journal of Education* to each School Corporation, and each Local Superintendent of Schools, a sum not exceeding \$1,800.

C. For the establishment and support of Public School Libraries in connection with the Common and Grammar Schools, a sum not exceeding \$26,000.

D. In providing the Grammar and Common Schools with maps and apparatus upon the same terms, and in the same manner as books are provided for Public School Libraries, a sum not exceeding \$10,000.

E. For the payment of two assistant clerks, and a salesman of the public library, map and school apparatus depositories, in connection with the Department of Public Instruction, a sum not exceeding \$1,400.

F. For the encouragement of a Teachers' Institute, a sum not exceeding \$100 in any county or riding.

G. In procuring plans and publications for the improvement of school architecture and practical science in connection with Common Schools, a sum not exceeding \$800.

H. In special aid of Common Schools in new and poor townships, a sum not exceeding \$2,000.

121. The whole of the remainder of the grants in the one hundred and twentieth section mentioned, and not exclusively appropriated in the foregoing sub-sections, shall be expended in aid of the Common Schools, according to the provisions of this Act.

122. The amount apportioned in aid of Common Schools to the several counties, cities, towns, and villages in Upper Canada, before the twenty fourth of July, one thousand eight hundred and fifty, shall not be lessened by the sums appropriated in the one hundred and twentieth section as aforesaid, but such sums shall be taken out of any additional amount awarded to Upper Canada out of the said Legislative School Grant or additional grants, in consideration of the increase of its population in proportion to that of the whole Province.

Grant payable on the first of July in each Year.

123. The sum of money apportioned annually by the Chief Superintendent of Education to each county, township, city, town, or village, in aid of common schools therein respectively, shall be payable on or before the *first day of July* in each year, to the treasurer of each county, city, town, and village, in such way as the Governor in Council from time to time directs.

Common School Fund defined.

And such sum, together with at least an equal sum raised annually by local assessment, shall constitute and be called the common school fund of such county, township, city, town, or village; and no part of the salaries of the chief or local superintendents, nor of any other persons except teachers employed, or of any expenses incurred in the execution of this Act, shall be paid out of the said common school fund, but such fund shall wholly, and without diminution, be expended in the payment of teachers' salaries as herein provided.

Conditions of receiving Share of Grant.

124. No county, city, town, or village shall be entitled to a share of the Legislative School Grant without raising by assessment a sum at least equal (clear of all charges for collection) to the share of the said school grant apportioned to it; and should the municipal corporation of any county, city, town, or village, raise in any one year a less sum than that apportioned to it out of the Legislative School Grant, the Chief Superintendent of Education shall deduct a sum equal to the deficiency, from the apportionment to such county, city, town, or village, in the following year.

PART XI.—SPECIAL PROVISIONS.

How School may be Supported.

125. All the school expenses of each section shall be provided for by any or all of the *three* following methods :

- (1) Voluntary subscription ;
- (2) Rate-bill for each pupil attending the school ; or
- (3) Rate upon property ;

But no rate-bill shall be imposed exceeding twenty-five cents per month for each pupil attending the school.

A Resident in one Section sending his Children to another Section.

126. Any person residing in one school section, and sending a child or children to the school of a neighbouring school section, shall, nevertheless, be liable for the payment of all rates assessed for the school purposes of the section in which he resides, as if he sent his child or children to the school of such section ; and such child or children shall not be returned as attending any other than the school of the section in which the parents or guardians of such child or children reside ;

Exception as to Separate Schools.

But this clause shall not apply to persons sending children to or supporting separate schools, or prevent any person who may be taxed for common school purposes on property situate in a different school section from that in which he resides, from sending his children to the school of the section in which such property may be situate, on as favourable terms as if he resided in such section.

Rates on Lands of Non-Residents to be returned to the Clerk of the Municipality.

127. If the collector appointed by the trustees of any school section be unable to collect that portion of any school rate which has been charged on any parcel of land liable to assessment, by reason of there being no person resident thereon, or no goods and chattels to distrain, the trustees shall make a return to the clerk of the municipality, before the end of the then current year, of all such parcels of land, and the uncollected rates thereon, and the clerk shall make a return to the county treasurer of all such lands and the arrears of school rates thereon, and such arrears shall be collected and accounted for by such treasurer in the same manner as the arrears of other taxes : and the township, village, town, or city in which such school section is situate, shall make up the deficiency arising from uncollected rates on lands liable to assessment, out of the general funds of the municipality.

Foreign Books not to be used without the Permission of the Council of Public Instruction.

128. No person shall use any foreign books in the English branches of education, in any model or common school, without the express permission of the Council of Public Instruction;* and no portion of the Legislative School Grant shall be applied in aid of any common [or separate] school in which any book is used that has been disapproved of by the Council of Public Instruction, and public notice given of such disapproval.

Pupils not to be required to observe Religious Exercises objected to by their Parents.

129. No person shall require any pupil in any such school to read or study in or from any religious book, or to join in any exercise of devotion or religion objected to by his or her parents or guardians; but within this limitation, pupils shall be allowed to receive such religious instruction as their parents and guardians desire, according to any religious regulations provided for the government of Common Schools.†

PART XII.—VARIOUS PENAL CLAUSES.

Penalty on Secretary-Treasurer for refusing to account.

130. If any secretary-treasurer appointed by the [Common or Separate] school trustees of any school section, or any person having been such secretary-treasurer, has in his possession any books, papers, chattels, or moneys, which came into his possession as such secretary-treasurer, and wrongfully withholds or refuses to deliver up, or to account for, and pay over the same or any part thereof to the person, and in the manner directed by a majority of the school trustees for the school section then in office, such withholding or refusal shall be a misdemeanor.

Mode of proceeding in the case.

131. Upon application to the Judge of the County Court, by a majority of such trustees, supported by their affidavit made before some Justice of the Peace, of such wrongful withholding or refusal, such judge shall make an order that such secretary-treasurer, or person having been such, do appear before him at a time and place to be appointed in the order.

132 Any bailiff of a division court, upon being required by

* See authorized list of school text-books appended.

† These regulations are appended.

such judge, shall serve such order personally on the party complained against, or leave the same with a grown-up person at his residence.

133. At the time and place so appointed, the judge being satisfied that such service has been made, shall, in a summary manner, and whether the party complained of does or does not appear, hear the complaint, and if he is of opinion that the complaint is well founded, such judge shall order the party complained of to deliver up, account for, and pay over the books, papers, chattels, or moneys as aforesaid by a certain day to be named by the judge in the order, together with such reasonable costs incurred in making the application as the judge may tax.

134. In the event of a non-compliance with the terms specified in such order, or any or either of them, the judge shall order the said party to be forthwith arrested by the sheriff of any county in which he may be found, and to be committed to the common gaol of his county, there to remain without bail until such judge be satisfied that such party has delivered up, accounted for, or paid over the books, papers, chattels, or moneys in question, in the manner directed by the majority of the trustees as aforesaid.

135. Upon proof of his having so done, such judge shall make an order for his discharge, and he shall be discharged accordingly.

136. No such proceeding shall impair or affect any other remedy which the said trustees may have against such secretary-treasurer, or person having been such, or his sureties.

Certain Parties personally responsible in case of lost School Fund.

137. If any part of the common school fund [or moneys] be embezzled or lost, through the dishonesty or faithlessness of any party to whom it has been entrusted, and proper security against such loss has not been taken, the person whose duty it was to have exacted such security shall be *personally responsible* for the sums so embezzled or lost; and the same may be recovered from him by the party entitled to receive the same, by action at law in any court having jurisdiction to the amount, or by information at the suit of the Crown.

Penalty for false Reports and Registers.

138. If any trustee of a common school knowingly signs a false report, or if any teacher of a common school keeps a false school register, or makes a false return, with the view of obtaining a larger sum than the just proportion of school moneys coming to such school, such trustee or teacher shall, for each offence, forfeit to the common school fund of the township, the sum of *twenty* dollars, for which any person whatever may prosecute him before a Justice of the Peace, and for which he may be convicted on the

oath of one credible witness other than the prosecutor; and if upon conviction the penalty is not forthwith paid, the same shall, under the warrant of such Justice, be levied with costs by distress and sale of the goods and chattels of the offender; and such penalty, when so paid or collected, shall by such Justice be paid over to the said common school fund; or the said offender may be prosecuted and punished for the misdemeanor.

Penalty for Disturbing a School or School Meeting.

139. Any person who wilfully disturbs, interrupts, or disquiets the proceedings of any school meeting authorized to be held by this Act, or any school established and conducted under its authority, or wilfully interrupts or disquiets any grammar, common, or other public school, by rude or indecent behaviour, or by making a noise either within the place where such school is kept or held, or so near thereto as to disturb the order or exercises of such school, shall, for each offence, on conviction thereof before a Justice of the Peace, on the oath of one credible witness, forfeit and pay for common school purposes to the school section, city, town, or village, within which the offence was committed, such sum not exceeding twenty dollars, together with the costs of the conviction, as the said Justice may think fit; or the offender may be indicted and punished for any of the offences hereinbefore mentioned as a misdemeanor.

How Penalties shall be Recoverable.

140. Unless it is in this Act otherwise provided, all fines, penalties, and forfeitures recoverable by summary proceeding, may be sued for, recovered, and enforced, with costs, by and before any Justice of the Peace having jurisdiction within the school section, city town, or village in which such fine or penalty has been incurred; and if any such fine or penalty and costs be not forthwith paid, the same shall, by and under the warrant of the convicting Justice, be enforced, levied, and collected, with costs, by distress and sale of the goods and chattels of the offender, and shall be by such Justice paid over to the school treasurer of the school section, city, town, or village, or other party entitled thereto; and in default of such distress, such Justice shall, by his warrant, cause the offender to be imprisoned for any time not exceeding thirty days, unless the fine and costs, and the reasonable expenses of endeavouring to collect the same, be sooner paid.

Interpretation Clause.

151. The word "teacher" shall include female as well as male teachers; the word "county" shall include unions of counties, and the word "townships" shall include unions of townships made for municipal purposes.

Short Title to School Act.

142. In citing or otherwise referring to this Act, it shall be sufficient to designate it as "the Upper Canada Common School Act," and in citing or otherwise referring to this Act, or any other Act or Acts relative to common schools, which may, at the time of such citation or reference, be in force in Upper Canada, it shall be sufficient to use the expression "the Common School Acts of Upper Canada."

DIVISION II.

PART I.—AN ACT TO AMEND THE UPPER CANADA COMMON SCHOOL ACT.

23 Vict., Chap 49.]

[Assented to 19th May, 1860.]

WHEREAS it is expedient to amend the Law respecting Common Schools in Upper Canada: Therefore Her Majesty, by and with the advice and consent of the Legislative Council and Assembly of Canada, enacts as follows:

Penalty on Teacher Refusing to Deliver up School Register, &c.

1. Any Teacher wilfully refusing, on the demand of the majority of the trustees of the school corporation employing him, to deliver up any school register or school house key, or other school property in his possession, shall be deemed guilty of a misdemeanor, and shall not be deemed a qualified teacher until restitution be made, and shall also forfeit any claim which he may have against the said trustees.

Remainder of School Section may be attached to adjacent Section.

2. On the incorporation of a part of any school section within the limits of a village, the municipal council of the township, within the limits of which such school section is in whole or in part situated, shall have authority forthwith to attach the part or parts of such school section not included within the limits of the village corporation, to an adjacent school section or school sections, or form them into a separate and distinct section or sections.

Who are Legal Voters at School Meetings.

3. The *seventeenth* section of the Upper Canada Common School Act, chapter *sixty-four*, of the Consolidated Statutes for Upper Canada, shall be amended so as to read as follows:—No person shall be entitled to vote in any school section for the election of trustee, or on any school question whatsoever, unless he shall have been assessed, and shall have paid school rates as a freeholder or householder in such section; and in case an objection be made to the right of any person to vote in a school section, the chairman or presiding officer at the meeting shall, at the request of any ratepayer, require the person whose right of voting is objected to, to make the following declaration:

Form of Declaration required from School Electors.

"I do declare and affirm that I have been rated on the assessment roll of this school section as a freeholder (or householder, *as the case may be*), and that I have paid a public school tax due by me in this school section imposed within the last twelve months, and that I am legally qualified to vote at this meeting."

Penalty for making False Declaration.

Whereupon the person making such declaration shall be permitted to vote on all questions proposed at such meeting; but if any person refuses to make such declaration, his vote shall be rejected; and if any person wilfully makes a false declaration of his right to vote, he shall be guilty of misdemeanor, and upon conviction, upon the complaint of any person, shall be punishable by fine or imprisonment in the manner provided for in the said Upper Canada [Consolidated] Common School Act.

Time and hours for School Elections in Rural Sections, Towns, &c.

4. The poll at every election of a school trustee or trustees shall not close before eleven of the clock in the forenoon, and shall not be kept open later than four of the o'clock in the afternoon: In school sections, the poll shall close on the same day the election is commenced; in cities, towns, and incorporated villages, the same time shall be allowed for the election of school trustees which is allowed for the election of municipal councillors in such municipalities.

Formation of Union School Sections in Townships, Towns, &c.

5. The forty-fifth and forty-sixth sections of the said Upper Canada [Consolidated] Common School Act shall be amended so as to read as follows:—"Under the conditions prescribed in the fortieth section in respect to alteration of other school sections, union school sections, consisting of parts of two or more townships, or parts of a township and any town or incorporated village, may be formed and altered by the reeves and local superintendent or superintendents of the townships out of parts of which such sections are proposed to be formed—in a case of a union section of parts of a township or townships, and a town or incorporated village, by the reeve and local superintendent of the township, and the board of common school trustees of the town or village, at a meeting appointed for that purpose by any two of such reeves, or by the board of common school trustees of such town or village, of which meeting the other parties authorized to act with them shall be duly notified;

Effect of such Union in Township, Town, or Village.

And each union school section, composed of portions of adjoining townships or portions of a township or townships, and a town or incorporated village, shall, for the purposes of the election of trustees under their control, be deemed one school section, and shall be considered in respect to superintendence and taxation for the erection of a school house, as belonging to the township, town or village in which the same is situated."

Certain Trustee Contracts unlawful.

6. It shall not be lawful for any common school trustee to enter into a contract with the corporation of which he is a member, or have any pecuniary claim on such corporation, except for a school site, or as collector of school rates, and then only when he shall be appointed, and the warrant to him signed by the other two members of the corporation, with the seal of the same.

Proceedings of School Corporation not valid, unless adopted at regular Trustee Meetings.

7. No act or proceeding of a school corporation shall be deemed valid or binding on any party which is not adopted at a regular or special meeting, of which notice shall be given by the secretary to all the trustees by notifying them personally, or by sending a written notice to the residences, and the proceedings of such trustee meetings shall be entered in a book of the corporation kept for that purpose, and signed by the senior or presiding trustee; *Provided always, that a majority of the trustees, at a meeting thus called, shall have full authority to perform any lawful business.*

Annual Appointment of Auditors of School Section Accounts.

8. In order that there may be accuracy and satisfaction in regard to the school accounts of school sections, the majority of the freeholders and householders present at the annual school meeting shall appoint a fit and proper person to be auditor of the school accounts of the section for the then current year, and the trustees shall, before the *first day of December* in each year, appoint another auditor; and the auditors thus chosen, or either of them, shall forthwith appoint a time before the day of the next ensuing annual school meeting for examining the accounts of the school section;

Trustees to submit their School Accounts to the Auditors.

And it shall be the duty of the trustees, or their secretary-treasurer in their behalf, to lay all their accounts before the auditors, or either of them, together with the agreements, vouchers, &c., in their possession, and to afford to the auditors, or either of them, all the information in their power as to their receipts and expenditures of school moneys in behalf of their school section;

Powers and Duties of School Section Auditors, &c.

And it shall be the duty of the auditors to examine into, and decide upon the accuracy of the accounts of such section, and whether the trustees have truly accounted for, and expended for school purposes the moneys received by them, and to submit the said accounts, with a full report thereon, at the next annual school meeting; and if the auditors, or either of them, object to the lawfulness of any expenditures made by the trustees, they shall submit the matters in difference to such meeting, which may either determine the same, or submit them to the Chief Superintendent of Education, whose decision shall be final, and the auditors shall remain in office until their audit is completed; the auditors, or either of them, shall have the same authority to call for persons and papers, and require evidence on oath, and to enforce their decisions, as have arbitrators appointed under the authority of the *eighty-fourth, eighty-fifth and eighty-sixth* sections of the said Upper Canada [Consolidated] Common School Act; and it shall be their duty, or that of either of them, to report the result of their examination of the accounts of the year to the annual school meeting next after their appointment, when the annual report of the trustees shall be presented, and the vacancy or vacancies in the trustee corporation be filled up, as provided by the law.

Remedy in case the Trustees fail to call the meeting for Auditors.

And if the Trustees omit to call such public meeting by notice issued not later than the *twenty-second day of December*, the same may be called by any two qualified electors, and if the trustees neglect to appoint an auditor, or appoint one who refuses to act, the local superintendent shall appoint one for them;

Penalty on Trustees refusing information, &c., to Auditors.

And if the trustees, or their secretary in their behalf, refuse to furnish the auditors, or either of them, with the papers or information in their power, and which may be required of them relative to their school accounts, the party refusing shall be guilty of a misdemeanor, and upon prosecution by either of the auditors or any ratepayer, be punished by fine or imprisonment, as provided by the *one hundred and fortieth* section of the said Upper Canada [Consolidated] Common School Act;

Accounts of 1860 to be audited in this manner.

Provided, that the auditors appointed for the year *one thousand eight hundred and sixty-one*, shall also audit the accounts for the year *one thousand eight hundred and sixty*.

Penalty on Trustees refusing to comply with the award of the Arbitrators.

9. If the trustees wilfully refuse, or neglect for *one month* after publication of

award, to comply with, or give effect to an award of arbitrators appointed as provided by the *eighty-fourth* section of the said Upper Canada [Consolidated] Common School Act, the trustees so refusing or neglecting shall be held to be personally responsible for the amount of such award, which may be enforced against them individually by warrant of such arbitrators, within one month after publication of their award; and no want of form shall invalidate the award or proceedings of arbitrators under the School Acts.

School Trustees may dispose of school sites not required.

10. It shall be lawful for any school trustee corporation to dispose, by sale or otherwise, of any school site, or school property not required by them in consequence of a change of school site, and to convey the same under their corporate seal, and to apply the proceeds thereof for their lawful school purposes; and all sites and other property given or acquired, or which may be given or acquired, for common school purposes, shall vest absolutely in the trustee corporation for this purpose.

United Board of Grammar and Common School Trustees to have the same power to sell School Property.

And in like manner and for like purpose, it shall be lawful for any united board of grammar and common school trustees to dispose, by sale or otherwise, of any school site or school property, belonging to the united board, or to the grammar school or common school trustees respectively.

Who shall be disqualified to act as School Trustee—Absence.

11. No person shall be eligible to be elected, to serve as school trustee who is not a resident assessed freeholder or householder in the school section for which he is elected; nor shall any teacher or local superintendent hold the office of trustee; and a continuous non-residence of *six months* from his school section by any trustee shall cause the vacation of his office;

Agreement with Teachers must be in writing, and under Seal.

12. All agreements between trustees and teachers, to be valid and binding, shall be in writing, signed by the parties thereto, and sealed with the corporate seal, and may lawfully include any stipulation to provide the teacher with board and lodging.

Local Superintendent to decide complaints relating to School Elections.

13. It shall be the duty of a local superintendent of schools to receive, investigate, and decide upon any complaints which may be made in regard to the election of school trustees, or in regard to any proceedings at school meetings; *Provided* always, that no complaint, in regard to any election or proceeding at a school meeting, shall be entertained, unless made in writing, within *twenty days* after the holding of such election or meeting.

Chief Superintendent to decide all Complaints, Appeals, and other questions not otherwise provided for.

14. The Chief Superintendent shall have authority to decide upon all disputes and complaints laid before him, the settlement of which is not otherwise provided for by law, and upon all appeals made to him from the decision of any local superintendent or other school officer.

Special Allowance to Local Superintendents and Arbitrators.

15. Arbitrators appointed under the authority of the School Acts, and local superintendents engaged in investigating and deciding upon school complaints and disputes, shall be entitled to the same remuneration *per diem* for the time thus employed as are members of the municipal council of their county for their attendance at council meetings;

Proviso: Who shall pay Arbitrators' Expenses.

Provided always, that the parties concerned in such disputes shall pay all the expenses incurred in them according to the award or decision of the arbitrators and local superintendents respectively.

[Meetings of, and Allowance to, Members of the County Board of Public Instruction—Provision for Expenses.

16. Each County or Circuit Board of Public Instruction shall meet half-yearly and each of its members shall be entitled to the same recompense for his time and expenses as are members of the county corporation for their attendance at county council meetings; and the incidental expenses attending the meeting of such county or circuit board, shall include the recompense to its members, the stationery, room, fuel, light, printing of notices, examination papers and certificates, and such remuneration to the secretary of such board as the board may deem just and expedient.

Every Saturday to be a Holiday.

17. Every Saturday shall be a holiday in all the public schools.

School Trustees must make a Declaration of office, or be fined.

18. Every person elected as trustee, and who is eligible and liable to serve as such, shall make the following declaration of office before the chairman of the school meeting:

"I will truly and faithfully, to the best of my judgment and ability, discharge the duties of the office of school trustee to which I have been elected."

Fine for default or in case of neglect.

And if any person elected as trustee shall not make such a declaration within two weeks after notice of his election, his neglect to do so shall be sufficient evidence of his refusing to serve, and of his liability to pay the fine as provided for in the twenty-third section of the said Upper Canada [Consolidated] Common School Act.

Fine on Chairman of School Meeting for not transmitting Proceedings to the Local Superintendent.

19. Any chairman who neglects to transmit to the local superintendent a copy of the proceedings of an annual or other school section meeting over which he may preside, within ten days after the holding of such meeting, shall be liable, on the complaint of any ratepayer, to a fine of not more than five dollars, to be recovered as provided in the one hundred and fortieth section of the Upper Canada [Consolidated] Common School Act aforesaid.

Trustees not liable for acting under a Municipal By-law, &c.

20. Trustees shall not be liable to any prosecution, or the payment of any damages, for acting under any by-law of a municipal council before it has been quashed.

Powers and liabilities of Collectors of School Rates.

21. Collectors of school rates shall have the same powers, and be under the same liability and obligations in their respective school municipalities, as Township Collectors have and are liable to in their respective municipalities, and shall give such security as may be satisfactory to the Trustees.

Local Superintendent may suspend a Teacher's Provincial Certificate.

22. A local superintendent shall have the same authority to suspend, for the time being, a Provincial Certificate of teacher's qualifications, and report the same forthwith to the Chief Superintendent, as he has to suspend a County

Certificate, notifying in writing to the teacher whose certificate is suspended, the reasons of it; and the Chief Superintendent shall finally decide upon the case.

Chief Superintendent may refer certain questions to the Superior Courts.

23. It shall be competent for the Chief Superintendent of Education, should he deem it expedient, to submit a case on any question arising under the Grammar or Common School Acts, to any judge of either of the superior courts for his opinion and decision, or, with the consent of such judge, to either of the superior courts for their opinion and decision.

Enactments inconsistent with this Act repealed.

24. So much of the said Upper Canada [Consolidated] Common School Act as is inconsistent with the provisions of this Act is hereby repealed.

The Ninety-Fifth Section of the Upper Canada Consolidated Common School Act Amended.

And in the second line of the *ninety-fifth* section of the said Upper Canada Common School Act, the phrase, "The County Council shall divide," shall read "The County Council shall have authority to divide," &c.

PART II.—AN ACT RESPECTING PROTESTANT AND COLOURED SEPARATE SCHOOLS.

(Upper Canada Consolidated Statutes, 22 Vic. chap. 65.)

HER MAJESTY, by and with the advice and consent of the Legislative Council and Assembly of Canada, enacts as follows :

Conditions on which Separate Schools for Protestants or Coloured People may be established—Limits.

1. Upon the application in writing of twelve or more heads of families resident in any township, city, town, or incorporated village, being Protestants, the Municipal Council of the said township, or the board of school trustees of any such city, town, or incorporated village, shall authorize the establishment therein of one or more separate schools for Protestants; and upon the application in writing of twelve or more heads of families resident in any township, city, town, or incorporated village, being coloured people, the council of such township, or the board of school trustees of any such city, town, or incorporated village, shall authorize the establishment therein of one or more separate schools for coloured people, and in every such case, such council or board, as the case may be, shall prescribe the limits of the section or sections of such schools.

The following proviso shall be added to section one of chapter sixty-five of the Consolidated Statutes of Upper Canada, and be taken and read as part thereof : " Provided always that no person shall be deemed a supporter of any separate school for coloured people unless he resides within three miles, in a direct line, of the site of the school house for such separate school; and any coloured child residing further than three miles, in a direct line, from the said school house, shall be allowed to attend the common school of the section within the limits of which the said child shall reside."

Three Trustees—Election same as in Common School.

2. There shall be three trustees for each separate school, and the first meeting for the election of such trustees, shall be held and conducted in the manner, and according to the rules provided in the sixth to the eleventh sections of the act respecting common schools for holding the first school meeting in a new school section.

Commencement of Separate School and Regulations.

3. Each such separate school shall go into operation at the same time as is provided in the case of altered school sections of common schools, and shall, with respect to the persons for whom any school has been established, be under the same regulations as Common Schools generally.

Separate School voters defined.

4. None but coloured people shall vote at the election of trustees of any separate school established for coloured people, and none but the parties petitioning for the establishment of, or sending children to a separate Protestant School, shall vote at the election of trustees of such school.

Union of Wards in Cities and Towns.

5. In any city or town, the persons who make application, according to the provisions of the first section of this Act, may have a separate school in each ward, or in two or more wards united, as the said persons may judge expedient.

Special Conditions.

6. No Protestant separate school shall be allowed in any school section, except where the teacher of the common school in such section is a Roman Catholic.

Exemption from Common School Rates.

7. In all cities, towns, incorporated villages, and township common school sections in which such separate schools exist, each Protestant or coloured person (as the case may be) sending children to any such school, or supporting the same by subscribing thereto annually an amount equal to the sum at which such person, if such separate school did not exist, must have been rated in order to the obtaining the annual Legislative Common School Grant, shall be exempt from the payment of all rates imposed for the support of the common schools of such city, town, incorporated village, and school section respectively, and of all rates imposed for the purpose of obtaining such common school grant.

Exemption from Common School Rates Conditional.

8. The exemption from the payment of school rates, as herein provided, shall not extend beyond the period during which such persons send children to, or subscribe as aforesaid for the support of such separate school; nor shall such exemption extend to school rates, or taxes imposed or to be imposed to pay for school houses, the erection of which was undertaken or entered into before the establishment of such separate school.

Not to share in Municipal Assessment.

9. Such separate schools shall not share in any school money raised by local municipal assessment.

Share of Legislative School Grant determined.

10. Each such separate school shall share in such Legislative Common School Grant according to the yearly average number of pupils attending such separate school, as compared with the average number of pupils attending the common schools in each such city, town, incorporated village, or township; the mean attendance of pupils for winter and summer being taken.

Certificate of Teachers to be signed by Trustees.

11. A certificate of qualification, signed by the majority of the trustees of such separate school, shall be sufficient for any teacher of such school.

Half-yearly returns to be sent to the Local Superintendent.

12. The trustees of each such separate school shall, on or before the thirtieth day of June, and thirty-first day of December of each year, transmit to the Local Superintendent of schools a correct return of the names of all Protestants or coloured persons (as the case may be), who have sent children to, or subscribed as aforesaid for the support of such separate school during the then last preceding six months, and the names of the children sent, and the amount subscribed by them respectively, together with the average attendance of pupils in such separate school during such period.

Local Superintendent to report to Clerk and Trustees.

13. The Local Superintendent shall, upon the receipt of such return, forthwith make a return to the clerk of the municipality, and to the trustees of the common school section or municipality in which such separate school is established, stating the names of all the persons, who, being Protestants or coloured people (as the case may be), contribute or send children to such separate school.

Clerks and Trustees to exempt from Rates supporters of Separate Schools.

14. Except for any rate for building school houses, undertaken before the establishment of such separate schools, the clerk shall not include in the collector's roll for the general or other school rate, and the trustees or board of trustees shall not include in their school rolls any person whose name appears upon such last mentioned return.

Township Clerk to allow use of Assessor's Roll.

15. The clerk, or other officer of the municipality within which such separate school is established, having possession of the assessor's or collector's roll of the said municipality, shall allow any one of the said trustees, or their authorized collector, to make a copy of such roll as far as it relates to their school section.

Common School Act to apply to Separate Schools.

16. The provision of the *one hundred and thirty-eighth* section of the Act respecting Common Schools shall apply to the trustees and teachers of such separate schools.

Separate School Trustees to have same power as Common School Trustees.

17. The trustees of each such separate school shall be a body corporate, under the name of the "Trustees of the Separate School of———(as the case may be), in the Township, City, or Town (as the case may be), of———," and shall have the same power to impose, levy, and collect school rates or subscriptions, upon and from persons sending children to or subscribing towards the support of the separate school, as the trustees of a common school section have to impose, levy, and collect school rates or subscriptions from persons having property in the section, or sending children to or subscribing towards the support of the common school of such section.

AN ACT

TO

RESTORE TO ROMAN CATHOLICS IN UPPER CANADA CERTAIN RIGHTS IN RESPECT TO SEPARATE SCHOOLS.

26 Victoria, chapter 5.—Assented to 5th of May, 1863.

Preamble.

WHEREAS it is just and proper to restore to Roman Catholics in Upper Canada certain rights which they formerly enjoyed in respect to Separate Schools, and to bring the provisions of the law respecting Separate Schools more in harmony with the provisions of the law respecting Common Schools: Therefore, Her Majesty, by and with the advice and consent of the Legislative Council and Assembly of Canada, enacts as follows:—

Roman Catholic Separate School Act of 1855 repealed.

I. Sections eighteen to thirty-six, both inclusive, of chapter sixty-five of the Consolidated Statutes for Upper Canada, intituled, “An Act respecting Separate Schools,” are hereby repealed, and the following shall be substituted in lieu thereof, and be deemed to form part of the same Act.

Five Roman Catholic heads of families may call a meeting.

II. Any number of persons, not less than five, being heads of families, and freeholders or householders, resident within any school section of any township, incorporated village, or town, or within any ward of any city or town, and being Roman Catholics, may convene a public meeting of persons desiring to establish a Separate School for Roman Catholics, in such school section or ward, for the election of trustees for the management of the same.

Majority present at School Meeting to elect three Trustees.

III. A majority of the persons present, being freeholders or householders, and being Roman Catholics, and not candidates for election as trustees, may, at any such meeting, elect three persons resident within such section, or an adjoining section, to act as trustees for the management of such Separate School, and any person, being a British subject, not less than twenty-one years of age, may be elected as a trustee, whether he be a freeholder or householder, or not.

Notice of Establishment of Roman Catholic Separate School.

IV. Notice in writing that such meeting has been held, and of such election of trustees, shall be given by the parties present at such meeting to the reeve or head of the municipality, or to the Chairman of the Board of Common School Trustees, in the township, incorporated village, town, or city in which such school is about to be established, designating by their names, professions, and residence, the persons elected in the manner aforesaid, as trustees for the management thereof: and every such notice shall be delivered to the proper officer by one of the trustees so elected, and it shall be the duty of the officer receiving the same to endorse thereon the date of the receipt thereof, and to deliver a copy of the same so endorsed and duly certified by him to such trustee, and from the day of the delivery and receipt of every such notice, or in the event of the neglect or refusal of such officer to deliver a copy so endorsed and certified, then from the day of the delivery of such notice, the trustees therein named shall be a body corporate, under the name of "The Trustees of the Roman Catholic Separate School for the Section Number _____, in the township of _____, or for the ward of _____, in the city or town (as the case may be), or for the village of _____, in the county of _____." [The Provincial Statutes General Interpretation Consolidated Act, 22 Vict., chap. 5, further adds in regard to corporations: 6. * * * * "Twenty-fourthly. Words making any association or number of persons a corporation, or body politic and corporate, shall vest in such corporation power to sue and be sued, contract and be contracted with, by their corporate name, to have a common seal, and to alter or change the same at their pleasure, and to have perpetual succession, and power to acquire and hold personal property or movables for the purposes for which the corporation is constituted, and to alienate the same at pleasure; and shall also vest in any majority of the members of the corporation, the power to bind the others by their acts, and shall exempt the individual members of the corporation from personal liability for its debts or obligations, or acts, provided they do not contravene the provisions of the Act incorporating them; but no corporation shall carry on the business of banking (*i. e.*, taking or issuing promissory notes, &c.), unless when such power is expressly conferred on them by the Act creating such corporation.]

Board of R. C. Separate School Trustees in Cities and Towns.

V. The trustees of Separate Schools heretofore elected, or hereafter to be elected, according to the provisions of this Act, in the several wards of any city or town, shall form one body corporate, under the title of "The Board of Trustees of the Roman Catholic Separate Schools for the City (or Town) of _____."

Union of R. C. Separate Schools in one or more School Sections.

VI. It shall be lawful for the majority of the rate-paying supporters of the Separate School, in each Separate School section, whether the sections be in the same or adjoining municipalities, at a public meeting duly called by the Separate School Trustees of each such section, to form such sections into a Separate School union section, of which union of sections the trustees shall give notice within fifteen days to

the clerk or clerks of the municipality or municipalities, and to the Chief Superintendent of Education; and each such Separate School union section thus formed, shall be deemed one school section for all Roman Catholic Separate School purposes, and shall every year thereafter be represented by three trustees, to be elected as in Common School sections.

Union R. C. Separate School Section—Corporation formed.

2. And the said trustees shall form a body corporate, under the title of "The Board of Trustees of the Roman Catholic United Separate Schools for the United Sections Nos. — (as the case may be), in the — (as the case may be)."

Powers of Roman Catholic Separate School Trustees.

VII. The trustees of Separate Schools forming a body corporate under this Act, shall have the same power to impose, levy, and collect school rates or subscriptions, upon and from persons sending children to, or subscribing towards the support of such schools, and shall have all the powers in respect of Separate Schools, that the trustees of Common Schools have and possess under the provisions of the Act relating to Common Schools.

R. C. Sep. School Trustees may copy Assessment Roll of Municipality.

VIII. The clerk or other officer of a municipality, within or adjoining which a Separate School is established, having possession of the Assessor's or Collector's roll of the said municipality, shall allow any one of the said trustees, or their authorized collector, to make a copy of such roll in so far as it relates to the persons supporting the Separate School under their charge.

Declaration of Office by Roman Catholic Separate School Trustees.

IX. The trustees of Separate Schools shall take and subscribe the following declaration before any Justice of the Peace, Reeve, or Chairman of the Board of Common Schools:—"I, —, will truly and faithfully, to the best of my judgment and ability, discharge the duties of the office of School Trustee to which I have been elected;" and they shall perform the same duties, and be subject to the same penalties, as trustees of Common Schools; and teachers of Separate Schools shall be liable to the same obligations and penalties as teachers of Common Schools.

Term of Office of Roman Catholic Separate School Trustees.

X. The trustees of Separate Schools shall remain respectively in office for the same periods of time that the trustees for Common Schools do, and as is provided by the thirteenth section and its sub-sections of the Common School Act of the Consolidated Statutes for Upper Canada; but no trustee shall be re-elected without his consent, unless after the expiration of four years from the time he went out of office: Provided always, that whenever in any city, or town divided into wards, a united board now exists, or shall be hereafter established, there shall be for every ward two trustees, each of whom, after the first election

of trustees, shall continue in office two years, and until his successor has been elected, and one of such trustees shall retire on the second Wednesday in January, yearly in rotation; and provided also, that at the first meeting of the trustees after the election on the second Wednesday in January next, it shall be determined by lot which of the said trustees, in each ward, shall retire from office at the time appointed for the then next annual election, and the other shall continue in office for one year longer.

Period of Office—Time and Mode of R. C. Sep. School Trustee election.

XI. After the establishment of any Separate School, the trustees thereof shall hold office for the same period, and be elected at the same time in each year that the trustees of Common Schools are, and all the provisions of the Common School Act relating to the mode and time of election, appointments and duties of Chairman and Secretary at the annual meetings, term of office, and manner of filling up vacancies, shall be deemed and held to apply to this Act.

Roman Catholic Children admitted from other School Sections.

XII. The trustees of Separate Schools may allow children from other school sections, whose parents or lawful guardians are Roman Catholics, to be received into any Separate School under their management, at the request of such parents or guardians; and no children attending such school shall be included in the return hereafter required to be made to the Chief Superintendent of Education, unless they are Roman Catholics.

R. C. Separate School Teachers' Certificate of Qualification.

XIII. The teachers of Separate Schools under this Act shall be subject to the same examinations, and receive their certificates of qualification in the same manner as Common School teachers generally; provided, that persons qualified by law as teachers, either in Upper or Lower Canada, shall be considered qualified teachers for the purposes of this Act.

Supporters of R. C. Sep. Schools exempted from Common School Rates.

XIV. Every person paying rates, whether as proprietor or tenant, who, by himself or his agent, on or before the first day of March in any year, gives, or who, on or before the first day of March, of the present year, has given to the clerk of the municipality notice in writing that he is a Roman Catholic, and a supporter of a Separate School situated in the said municipality, or in a municipality contiguous thereto, shall be exempted from the payment of all rates imposed for the support of Common Schools, and of Common School Libraries, or for the purchase of land, or erection of buildings for Common School purposes, within the city, town, incorporated village, or section in which he resides, for the then current year, and every subsequent year thereafter, while he continues a supporter of a Separate School. And such notice shall not be required to be renewed annually; and it shall be the duty of the trustees of every Separate School to transmit to the clerk of the municipality, or clerks of the municipalities (as the case may be), on or before the first day of June in each year, a correct list

of the names and residences of all persons supporting the Separate Schools under their management; and every rate-payer whose name shall not appear on such list shall be rated for the support of Common Schools.

Certificate of notice to municipal clerk to be given by him.

XV. Every clerk of a municipality, upon receiving any such notice, shall deliver a certificate to the person giving such notice, to the effect that the same has been given, and showing the date of such notice.

Penalty for fraudulent notice.

XVI. Any person who fraudulently gives any such notice, or wilfully makes any false statement therein, shall not thereby secure any exemption from rates, and shall be liable to a penalty of forty dollars, recoverable with costs, before any Justice of the Peace at the suit of the municipality interested.

Exemption as to Common School rates already imposed.

XVII. Nothing in the last three preceding sections contained shall exempt any person from paying any rate for the support of Common Schools or Common School Libraries, or for the erection of a school house or school houses, imposed before the establishment of such Separate School.

Persons may withdraw their support from R. C. Separate Schools.

XVIII. Any Roman Catholic, who may desire to withdraw his support from a Separate School, shall give notice in writing to the clerk of the municipality, before the second Wednesday in January in any year, otherwise he shall be deemed a supporter of such school: Provided always, that any person who shall have withdrawn his support from any Roman Catholic Separate School, shall not be exempted from paying any rate for the support of Separate Schools or Separate School Libraries, or for the erection of a Separate School house, imposed before the time of his withdrawing such support from the Separate School.

Supporters of a Roman Catholic Separate School defined.

XIX. No person shall be deemed a supporter of any Separate School unless he resides within three miles (in a direct line) of the site of the school house.

Condition of sharing in Legislative School and other Grants.

XX. Every Separate School shall be entitled to a share in the fund annually granted by the Legislature of this Province for the support of Common Schools, and shall be entitled also to a share in all other public grants, investments, and allotments for Common School purposes now made or hereafter to be made by the Province or the municipal authorities, according to the average number of pupils attending such school during the twelve next preceding months, or during the number of months which may have elapsed from the establishment of a new Separate School, as compared with the whole average number of pupils attending school in the same city, town, village, or township.

R. Catholic Separate Schools not to share in Municipal Assessment.

XXI. Nothing herein contained shall entitle any such Separate School within any city, town, incorporated village, or township, to any part or portion of school moneys arising or accruing from local assessment for Common School purposes within the city, town, village, or township, or the county or union of counties within which the city, town, village, or township is situate.

Half-Yearly Return to be sent to Chief Superintendent.

XXII. The trustees of each Separate School shall, on or before the thirtieth day of June, and the thirty-first day of December of every year, transmit to the Chief Superintendent of Education for Upper Canada, a correct return of the names of the children attending such school, together with the average attendance during the six next preceding months, or during the number of months which have elapsed since the establishment thereof, and the number of months it has been so kept open; and the Chief Superintendent shall thereupon determine the proportion which the trustees of such Separate School are entitled to receive out of the Legislative Grant, and shall pay over the amount thereof to such trustees.

Who are Visitors of Roman Catholic Separate Schools.

XXIII. All judges, members of the Legislature, the heads of the municipal bodies in their respective localities, the Chief Superintendent and Local Superintendent of Common Schools, and clergymen of the Roman Catholic Church, shall be visitors of Separate Schools.

Election of Roman Catholic Separate School Trustees void in certain cases.

XXIV. The election of trustees for any Separate School shall become void, unless a Separate School be established under their management within three months from the election of such trustees.

Supporters of R. C. Sep. Schools not to vote at Common School Elections.

XXV. No person subscribing towards the support of a Separate School established as herein provided, or sending children thereto, shall be allowed to vote at the election of any trustee for a Common School in the city, town, village, or township in which such Separate School is situate.

Official Inspection of Roman Catholic Separate Schools.

XXVI. The Roman Catholic Separate Schools (with their registers) shall be subject to such inspection as may be directed from time to time by the Chief Superintendent of Education, and shall be subject also to such regulations as may be imposed from time to time by the Council of Public Instruction for Upper Canada.

Disagreement between Roman Catholic Trustees and Officials.

XXVII. In the event of any disagreement between trustees of Roman Catholic Separate Schools and local superintendents of Common Schools, or other municipal authorities, the case in dispute shall

be referred to the equitable arbitration of the Chief Superintendent of Education in Upper Canada, subject, nevertheless, to appeal to the Governor in Council, whose award shall be final in all cases.

When this Act takes effect.

XXVIII. This Act shall come into force, and take effect from and after the thirty-first day of December next; but all contracts and engagements made and rates imposed, and all corporations formed under the Separate School law hereby repealed, shall remain in force as if made under the authority of this Act.

DIVISION III.

PART I.—GENERAL REGULATIONS FOR THE ORGANIZATION, GOVERNMENT AND DISCIPLINE OF PUBLIC SCHOOLS.

[Prescribed by the Council of Public Instruction for Ontario.]

Authority to prescribe these Forms and Regulations.

1. *The Council of Public Instruction for Ontario* is required by the fourth clause of the one hundred and nineteenth section of the Ontario Consolidated Common School Act, "To make such regulations, from time to time, as it deems expedient, for the organization, government, and discipline of Common Schools, for the classification of schools and teachers, and for school libraries throughout Ontario." The sixth clause of the same section requires the Council "to prescribe such regulations, with the approbation of the Governor in Council, as it from time to time deems expedient, for granting pensions to superannuated or worn out teachers of Common Schools."

2. *The Chief Superintendent of Education for Ontario* is required by the fifth clause of the one hundred and sixth section of the same Act, "To prepare suitable forms, and to give such instructions as he may judge necessary and proper, for making all reports, and conducting all proceedings under this Act."

Duties of all parties concerned to observe these Regulations.

1. *The Common School trustees in rural sections* are required, by the seventeenth clause of the twenty-seventh section of the Ontario Consolidated Common School Act, "To visit, from time to time, each school under their charge, and see that it is conducted according to the authorized regulations."

2. *The Common School trustees in cities, towns, and incorporated villages*, are required, by the sixteenth clause of the seventy-ninth section of the same Act, "To see that all the schools under their charge are conducted according to the authorized regulations."

3. *Common School teachers* are required by the third clause of the eighty-second section of the same Act, "To maintain proper order and discipline in their schools according to the authorized forms and regulations." The first clause of the same section further requires teachers "To teach * * * all the branches required to be taught in the school * * * according to the provisions of this Act."

4. *Local Superintendents of schools in rural sections* are required, by the sixth clause of the *ninety-first* section of the same Act, "To see that all the schools are managed and conducted according to law." The *eleventh* clause of the same section also requires him "To act in accordance with the regulations and instructions provided for his guidance."

5. *County or Circuit Boards of Public Instruction* are required, by the fourth clause of the *ninety-eighth* section of the same Act, "To examine and give certificates of qualification to teachers of Common Schools * * * as prescribed in a programme of examination and instructions provided for that purpose."

6. *Superannuated Common School teachers in Upper Canada*, as per clause six of the one hundred and nineteenth section of the Act, and the regulations.

7. *The Roman Catholic Separate School Act* declares that, "The Roman Catholic Separate Schools shall be subject to such regulations as may be imposed, from time to time, by the Council of Public Instruction for Upper Canada."

1. Hours of Daily Teaching, Holidays, and Vacations.

1. The hours of teaching each day shall not exceed *six*, exclusive of all the time allowed at noon for recreation. Nevertheless, a less number of hours for daily teaching may be determined upon in any school at the option of the trustees.

2. Good Friday, the Queen's Birthday, and every Saturday shall be a holiday as directed by the statute.

3. There shall be *two* vacations in each year; the first, or summer vacation, shall continue for *two* weeks from the *first Monday in August*; the second, for *eight* days, at *Christmas*.

NOTE.—In *cities, towns, and incorporated villages*, the summer vacation shall continue *four* weeks, from the *first Monday in August*.

4. All agreements between trustees and teachers shall be subject to the foregoing regulations; and no teacher shall be deprived of any part of his salary on account of observing allowed holidays and vacations.

5. Any teacher of a Grammar or Common School shall be entitled to five of the ordinary school-teaching days of each year to be selected by such teacher, for the purpose of visiting and observing the methods of classification, teaching, and discipline practised in other schools than that in which he or she teaches.*

6. Union Grammar and Common Schools are subject to the regulations affecting holidays and vacations in Grammar Schools.

7. In order to enable the Education Department to make an equitable apportionment to Roman Catholic Separate Schools in cities, towns, and villages where Union Grammar and Common Schools exist,

* Each Grammar and Common School master and teacher must give at least one week's notice to the Trustees; and, in addition, the Grammar School master must communicate with the Education Department, so that he may not be absent during the visits of the Inspector to his school. In order that no loss of apportionment may accrue to any school in consequence of the master's absence under this regulation, a proportionate amount of average attendance will be credited to the school for the time so employed by the teacher; but under no circumstances can lost time be lawfully made up by teaching on any of the prescribed holidays or half holidays, nor will such time be reckoned by the Department

it is necessary that both the Common and Separate Schools should observe the regulations affecting holidays and vacations in Grammar Schools, as follows :

Terms, Vacations, Daily Exercises, and Holidays in the Grammar Schools of Ontario.

1. There shall be *four* terms each year, to be designated the winter, spring, summer, and autumn terms. The winter term shall begin the *seventh of January*, and end the *Tuesday next before Easter*; the spring term shall begin the *Wednesday after Easter*, and close the *last Friday in June*; the summer term shall begin the *second Monday in August*, and end the *Friday next before the fifteenth of October*; the autumn term shall begin the *Monday following the close of the summer term*, and shall end the *twenty-second of December*.

2. The exercises of the day shall not commence later than *nine o'clock a.m.*, and shall not exceed *six* hours in duration, exclusive of all the time allowed at noon for recreation, and of not more than *ten* minutes during each forenoon and each afternoon. Nevertheless, a less number of hours of daily teaching may be determined upon in any Grammar School, at the option of the Board of Trustees.

3. Every Saturday shall be a holiday : or, if preferred by the board of trustees and head master of any Grammar School, the afternoons of Wednesday and Saturday in each week shall be half holidays. All days declared by law to be public holidays, shall be holidays in each Grammar School. The anniversary of the Queen's birthday shall be a holiday in all the Grammar and Common Schools of Ontario.

4. The public half-yearly examinations required to be held in each Grammar School [by the *eighth* clause of the *twenty-fifth* section of the Upper Canada Consolidated Grammar School Act, 22 Vict., chap. 63], shall take place, the one immediately before the Christmas holidays, and the other immediately before the summer vacation.

Adopted by the Council of Public Instruction for Ontario, on the *twenty-sixth* day of December, 1854.

Approved by the Governor General in Council, as intimated to the Chief Superintendent of Education, on the *fifteenth* day of February, 1855.

2. Religious and Moral Instruction.

As Christianity is the basis of our whole system of elementary education, that principle should pervade it throughout. The Upper Canada Consolidated Common School Act, sec. 129, securing individual rights, as well as recognizing Christianity, provides that in any model or common school established under this Act, "No person shall require any pupil in any such school to read or study in or from any religious book, or to join in any exercise of devotion or religion, objected to by his or her parents or guardians; but within this limitation, pupils shall be allowed to receive such religious instruction as their parents or guardians desire, according to any general regulations provided for the government of common schools."

In the section of the Act thus quoted, the principle of religious instruction in the schools is recognized, the restrictions with which it is to be given are stated, and the exclusive right of each parent and guardian on the subject is secured.

The common school being a *day* and not a *boarding* school, rules arising from domestic relations and duties are not required, and as the pupils are under the care of their parents and guardians on Sabbaths, no regulations are called for in respect to their attendance at public worship.

3. Opening and Closing Exercises of each Day.

Minute adopted by the Council of Public Instruction, 13th Feb., 1855.

The following regulations in regard to the opening and closing exercises of the day, apply to all Common Schools in Ontario :—

With a view to secure the Divine blessing, and to impress upon the pupils the importance of religious duties, and their entire dependence on their Maker, the Council of Public Instruction recommends that the daily exercises of each common school be opened and closed by reading a portion of Scripture and by Prayer. The Lord's Prayer alone, or the Forms of Prayer hereto annexed, may be used, or any other prayer preferred by the trustees and master of each school. But the Lord's Prayer shall form part of the opening exercises, and the Ten Commandments be taught to all the pupils, and be repeated at least once a week. But no pupil should be compelled to be present at these exercises against the wish of his parent or guardian, expressed in writing to the master of the school.

Forms of Prayer :

(BEFORE ENTERING UPON THE BUSINESS OF THE DAY.)

Let us Pray.

O Lord, our Heavenly Father, Almighty and Everlasting God, who hast safely brought us to the beginning of this day, defend us in the same by Thy mighty power ; and grant that this day we fall into no sin, neither run into any kind of danger, but that all our doings may be ordered by Thy governance, to do always that is righteous in Thy sight, through Jesus Christ our Lord. *Amen.*

O Almighty God, the Giver of every good and perfect gift, the Fountain of all wisdom, enlighten, we beseech Thee, our understandings by Thy Holy Spirit, and grant that, whilst with all diligence and sincerity, we apply ourselves to the attainment of human knowledge, we fail not constantly to strive after that wisdom which maketh wise unto salvation ; that so through Thy mercy we may daily be advanced both in learning and godliness, to the honour and praise of Thy Name, through Jesus Christ our Lord. *Amen.*

Our Father, which art in Heaven, hallowed be Thy name, Thy kingdom come, Thy will be done on earth, as it is in Heaven : give us this day our daily bread ; and forgive us our trespasses, as we forgive them that trespass against us ; and lead us not into temptation ; but deliver us from evil ; for Thine is the kingdom, the power, and the glory, for ever and ever. *Amen.*

The Grace of our Lord Jesus Christ, and the Love of God, and the Fellowship of the Holy Ghost, be with us all evermore. *Amen.*

(AT THE CLOSE OF THE BUSINESS OF THE DAY.)

Let us Pray.

Most merciful God, we yield Thee our humble and hearty thanks for Thy fatherly care and preservation of us this day, and for the progress which Thou hast enabled us to make in useful learning; we pray Thee to imprint upon our minds whatever good instructions we have received, and to bless them to the advancement of our temporal and eternal welfare; and pardon, we implore Thee, all that Thou hast seen amiss in our thoughts, words, and actions. May Thy good Providence still guide and keep us during the approaching interval of rest and relaxation, so that we may be prepared to enter on the duties of the morrow with renewed vigour, both of body and mind; and preserve us, we beseech Thee, now and forever, both outwardly in our bodies, and inwardly in our souls, for the sake of Jesus Christ, Thy Son, our Lord. *Amen.*

Lighten our darkness, we beseech Thee, O Lord; and by Thy great mercy, defend us from all perils and dangers of this night, for the love of Thy only Son, our Saviour, Jesus Christ. *Amen.*

Our Father, which art in Heaven, hallowed be Thy name, Thy kingdom come, Thy will be done on Earth, as it is in Heaven; give us this day our daily bread; and forgive us our trespasses as we forgive them that trespass against us; and lead us not into temptation; but deliver us from evil; for Thine is the kingdom, the power and the glory for ever and ever. *Amen.*

The Grace of our Lord Jesus Christ, and the Love of God, and the Fellowship of the Holy Ghost, be with us all evermore. *Amen.*

4. Weekly Religious Instruction by the Clergy of each Persuasion.

Minute adopted by the Council of Public Instruction, 22nd April, 1857.

That in order to correct misapprehension, and define more clearly the rights and duties of Trustees and other parties in regard to religious instruction in connection with the common schools, it is decided by the Council of Public Instruction that the clergy of any persuasion, or their authorized representatives, shall have the right to give religious instructions to the pupils of their own church, in each common school house, at least once a week, after the hour of four o'clock in the afternoon; and if the clergy of more than one persuasion apply to give religious instruction in the same school house, the trustees shall decide on what day of the week the school house shall be at the disposal of the clergyman of each persuasion, at the time above stated. But it shall be lawful for the trustees and clergyman of any denomination to agree upon any hour of the day at which a clergyman, or his authorized representative, may give religious instruction to the pupils of his own church, provided it be not during the regular hours of the school.

5. Duties of Masters.

The *eightieth* and the *seven* following sections of the Upper Canada Consolidated Common School Act, prescribe, in explicit and comprehensive terms, the duties of teachers: and no teacher can legally claim his salary who disregards the requirements of the law. Among other things the Act requires each teacher to "maintain proper order and

discipline in his school, according to the authorized forms and regulations." The law makes it the duty of the *Chief Superintendent of Education* to provide the forms; and the *Council of Public Instruction* prescribes the following regulations for the guidance of the teachers in the conduct and discipline of their schools.

It shall be the duty of each master of a common and separate school:

1. To receive courteously the visitors appointed by law, page 78, and to afford them every facility for inspecting the books used, and to examine into the state of the school; to have the visitors' book open, that the visitors may, if they choose, enter remarks in it. The frequency of visits to the school by intelligent persons animates the pupils, and greatly aids the faithful teacher.
2. To keep the registers accurately and neatly, according to the prescribed forms; which is the more important under the Common and Separate School Acts, as they authorize the distribution of the school grants according to the average attendance of pupils attending each school.
3. To classify the children according to the books used; to study those books himself, and to teach according to the improved method recommended in their prefaces.
4. To observe himself, and to impress upon the minds of the pupils the great rule of regularity and order,—A TIME AND A PLACE FOR EVERYTHING, AND EVERYTHING IN ITS PROPER TIME AND PLACE.
5. To promote, both by precept and example, CLEANLINESS, NEATNESS, and DECENCY. To effect this the teacher should set an example of cleanliness in his person, and in the state and general appearance of the school. He should also satisfy himself by personal inspection every morning, that the children have had their hands and faces washed, their hair combed, and clothes cleaned, and, when necessary, mended. The school apartments, too, should be swept and dusted every morning.
6. To pay the strictest attention to the morals and general conduct of his pupils, to omit no opportunity of inculcating the principles of TRUTH and HONESTY, the duties of respect to superiors, and obedience to all persons placed in authority over them.
7. To evince a regard for the improvement and general welfare of his pupils, to treat them with kindness combined with firmness, and to aim at governing them by their affections and reason, rather than by harshness and severity.
8. To cultivate kindly and affectionate feelings among his pupils; to discountenance quarreling, cruelty to animals, and every approach to vice.
9. Punctually to observe the hours for opening and dismissing the school. Shall, also, during the school hours, faithfully devote himself to the public service; shall see that the exercises of the school be opened and closed each morning and evening as stated in the preceding part of this section; shall daily exert his best endeavours, by example and precept, to impress upon the minds of pupils the principles and morals of the Christian religion, especially those virtues of piety, truth, patriotism, and humanity, which are the basis of law and freedom, and the cement and ornament of society.
10. To practise such discipline in his school as would be exercised by a judicious parent in his family; avoiding corporal punishment, except when it shall appear to him to be imperatively necessary; and in all such cases he shall keep a record of the offences and punishments, for

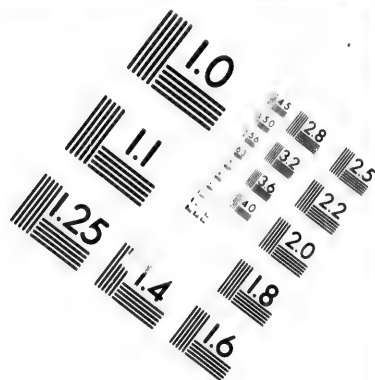
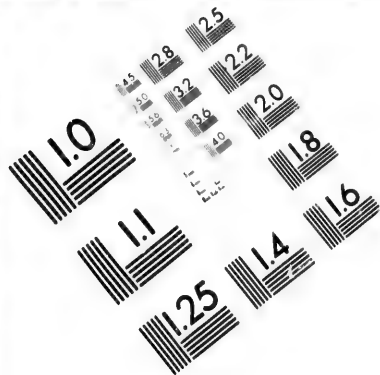
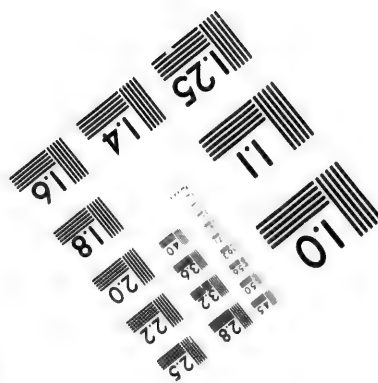
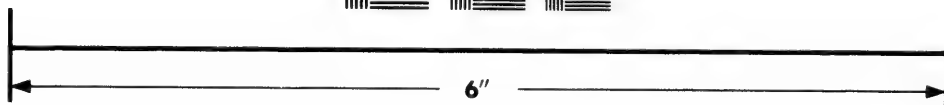
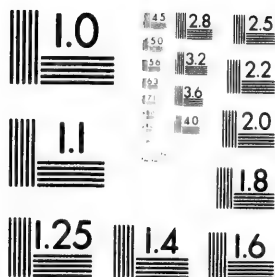


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the inspection of the trustees, at or before the next public examination, when the said record shall be destroyed.

11. For gross misconduct, or a violent or wilful opposition to his authority, the master may suspend a pupil from attending at the school, forthwith informing the parent or guardian of the fact, and the reason of it, and communicating the same to the trustees, through the chairman or secretary. But no pupil shall be expelled without the authority of the trustees.

12. When the example of any pupil is very hurtful to the school, and in all cases where reformation appears hopeless, it shall be the duty of the master, with the approbation of the trustees, to expel such pupil from the school. But any pupil under the public censure, who shall express to the master his regret for such a course of conduct, as openly and explicitly as the case may require, shall, with the approbation of the trustees and master, be re-admitted to the school.

13. The trustees having made such provision relative to the school house and its appendages, as are required by the *fourth* clause of the *twenty-seventh* section, and the *seventh* clause of the *seventy-ninth* section of the Upper Canada Consolidated Common School Act, it shall be the duty of the master to give strict attention to the proper ventilation and temperature, as well as to the cleanliness of the school house; he shall also prescribe such rules for the use of the yard and out-buildings connected with the school house, as will insure their being kept in a neat and proper condition; and he shall be held responsible for any want of cleanliness about the premises.

14. Care should be taken to have the school house ready for the reception of pupils at least *fifteen* minutes before the time prescribed for opening the school, in order to afford shelter to those who may arrive before the appointed hour.

3. Duties of Pupils.

1. Pupils must come to school clean in their persons and clothes.

2. Tardiness on the part of pupils shall be considered a violation of the rules of the school, and shall subject the delinquents to such penalty as the nature of the case may require, at the discretion of the master.

3. No pupil shall be allowed to depart before the hour appointed for closing school, except in case of sickness, or some pressing emergency; and then the master's consent must first be obtained.

4. A pupil absenting himself from school, except on account of sickness, or other urgent reasons satisfactory to the master, forfeits his standing in the class, and his right to attend the school for the remainder of the quarter.

5. No pupil shall be allowed to remain in the school unless he is furnished with the books and requisites required to be used by him in the school; but in case of a pupil being in danger of losing the advantages of the school, by reason of his inability to obtain the necessary books or requisites, through the poverty of his parent or guardian, the trustees have power to procure and supply such pupil with the books and requisites needed.

6. The tuition fees, as fixed by the trustees, whether monthly or quarterly, shall be payable in advance; and no pupil shall have a right to enter or continue in the school until he shall have paid the appointed fee.

Department of Public Instruction for Ontario.

DEPARTMENTAL NOTICES TO MUNICIPAL AND SCHOOL CORPORATIONS IN ONTARIO

FREE PUBLIC SCHOOL LIBRARIES IN ONTARIO.

"The Public School Libraries are becoming the crown and glory of the institutions of the Province."—LORD-ELGIN *at the Provincial Exhibition, Sept., 1854.*
 "Had I the power, I would scatter libraries over the whole land, as the sower sows his seed."—HORACE MANN.

No. 1.—PROVISIONS OF THE LAW RELATING TO PUBLIC SCHOOL LIBRARIES IN ONTARIO.*

The following are the general provisions of the law relating to the establishment of public school libraries. It has been inserted for the information and guidance of all parties concerned or interested in the promotion of libraries in townships and school sections in Ontario.

1. *City and Town Municipal Councils.*

The *sixtieth* section of the Consolidated Common School Act of Upper Canada, provides that the Municipal Council of each city, town or village in Upper Canada is hereby invested, within its limits, with the same powers, and shall be subject to the same obligations as are the municipal councils of each county and township, [in regard to libraries, as follows] :—

2. *County Municipal Councils.*

The *fifty-second* section enacts that each county council shall raise by assessment, such sums of money as it may judge expedient for the establishment and maintenance of a county common school library.

3. *Township Municipal Councils.*

The *thirty-fourth* section enacts that township councils may levy such sums as they judge expedient for purchasing books for a township library, under such regulations as may be provided in that behalf.

4. *Trustees of Rural School Sections.*

The *twenty-seventh* section of the Consolidated Common School Act, makes it the duty of trustees * * * (19) To appoint a Librarian, and to take such steps authorized by law as they may judge

* For Library Regulations, see "Library Manual."

expedient, for the establishment, safe keeping, and proper management of a school library in their section, whenever provision has been made and carried into effect for the establishment of school libraries.

5. *Boards of School Trustees in Cities, Towns and Villages.*

The *seventy-ninth* section of the same Act, provides that "It shall be the duty of the Board of School Trustees of every city, town and village respectively. * * *

(7) To do whatever they may judge expedient * * * for establishing and maintaining school libraries.

(11) To prepare from time to time and lay before the municipal council of the city, town or village, an estimate of the sums which they think requisite * * * (e) For the establishment and maintenance of school libraries.*

(15) * * * to appoint a librarian to take charge of school library or libraries when established.

6. *School Visitors.*

The *one hundred and second* section enacts that school visitors may devise such means as they deem expedient for promoting the establishment of libraries and the diffusion of useful knowledge.

7. *Boards of Public Instruction.*

The *second* clause of the *ninety-eighth* section empowers county boards of public instruction to adopt all lawful means in their power, as they may judge expedient, to promote the establishment of school libraries and to diffuse useful knowledge in the county or circuit.

8. *Local Superintendents.*

The *twelfth* clause of the *ninety-eighth* section, sub clause (f), enacts that it shall be the duty of each local superintendent to prepare and transmit to the Chief Superintendent of Education an annual report which shall state the number of libraries under his superintendence; their extent, and how established and supported.

9. *Public Bodies which can Establish School Libraries.*

From the foregoing extracts from the school law, it will be seen that the following municipalities and school corporations are authorized to provide means for the establishment and support of public school libraries in Upper Canada.†

1. County, city, town, township, and village councils.
2. Boards of school trustees in cities, towns, and villages.
3. Trustees of rural school sections.

10. *Duties of School Authorities in regard to School Libraries.*

It will also be seen from the above, that it is the official duty and

* The Board may also raise this money themselves by a direct tax.

† See Departmental Notices.

privilege of local superintendents, school visitors, and boards of public instruction, to aid, with their council and advice, in the general establishment of Public School libraries throughout the country.

Where trustees neglect to comply with the library regulations in maintaining the library provided for their section by the municipality, the local superintendent is authorized to withhold the apportionment of the school fund from their section until the regulations are complied with. They likewise subject themselves to the additional penalties, by the *twenty-third* and *thirty-first* sections of the Consolidated Common School Act of Upper Canada. The property of every public library is exempt from taxation. *One hundred per cent.* is allowed by the Chief Superintendent on all sums over *five dollars* remitted to the Department for library books, maps, apparatus, and prize books.

2. REGULATIONS OF THE DEPARTMENT FOR SELECTING LIBRARY AND PRIZE BOOKS FOR THE SCHOOLS.

In his *Special Report* in 1858, the Chief Superintendent thus refers to the regulations for selecting Library and Prize Books for the Schools :—

(Lord Elgin's Opinion of these Regulations.)

"If anything could add force to the official documents referred to [detailing the establishment of our library system], it would be the personal testimony of the Earl of Elgin, who was Governor-General of Canada during the whole period of the establishment and maturing of the Normal and Library branches of the school system, who familiarized himself with its working, and aided on every possible occasion in its development. On one occasion, his Lordship happily termed the Normal School 'the seed-plot of the whole system'; on another occasion, with no less force than heart, he designated 'Township and County Libraries as the crown and glory of the institutions of the Province.' On his resigning the Government of Canada, Lord Elgin prepared and presented to Her Majesty's Principal Secretary of State for the Colonies an elaborate report of his Canadian administration.

In that report, dated December, 1854, he devotes several pages to a comprehensive view of our school system, including a minute account of the system of public library, and the general machinery and administration of the school law and its results. * * * After adverting to the comparative state of education in Upper Canada in the years from 1847 to 1853 inclusive, Lord Elgin proceeded as follows :—

"In the former of these years the Normal School, which may be considered the foundation of the system, was instituted, and at the close of the latter, the first volume issued from the Educational Department to the public school libraries, which are its crown and completion. If it may be affirmed of reciprocity with the United States, that it introduces an era in the commercial history of the Province; so may it I think be said of the latter measure, that it introduces a new era in its educational and intellectual history. The subject is so important that I must beg leave to say a few words upon it before proceeding to other matters. In order to prevent misapprehension, how-

ever, I may observe that the term school libraries does not imply that the libraries in question are specially designed for the benefit of common school pupils. They are, in point of fact, public libraries intended for the use of the general population ; and they are entitled school libraries, because their establishment has been provided for in the School Acts, and their management confided to the school authorities.

"Public school libraries then, similar to those which are now being introduced into Canada, have been in operation for several years in some States of the neighbouring Union, and many of the most valuable features of the Canadian system have been borrowed from them. In most of the States, however, which have appropriated funds for library purposes, the selection of books has been left to the trustees appointed by the different districts, many of whom are ill qualified for the task, and the consequence has been that the travelling peddlers, who offer the most showy books at the lowest prices, have had the principal share in furnishing the libraries. In introducing the system into Canada, precautions have been taken, which, I trust, will have the effect of obviating this great evil.

"In the School Act of 1850, which first set apart a sum of money for the establishment and support of school libraries, it is declared to be the duty of the Chief Superintendent of Education to apportion the sum granted for this purpose by the legislature under the following condition : 'That no aid should be given towards the establishment and support of any school library, unless an equal amount be contributed or expended from local sources for the same object ;' and the Council of Public Instruction is required to examine, and at its discretion to recommend or disapprove of text-books for the use of schools, or books for school libraries. 'Provided, that no portion of the legislative school grant shall be applied in aid of any school in which any book is used that has been disapproved of by the Council, and public notice given of such disapproval.'

*Extracts from the Minutes of the Council of Public Instruction,
Dated 2nd August, 1858.*

"The Council of Public Instruction, in the discharge of the responsibility thus imposed upon it, has adopted, among the general regulations for the establishment and management of public school libraries in Upper Canada, the following rule :—'In order to prevent the introduction of improper books into libraries, it is required that no book shall be admitted into any public school library established under these regulations, which is not included in the catalogue of public school library books prepared according to law ;' and the principles by which it has been guided in performing the task of selecting books for these libraries, are stated in the following extract from the minutes of its proceedings :—

" 'The Council regards it as imperative that no work of a licentious, vicious, or immoral tendency, and no works hostile to the Christian religion, should be admitted into the libraries.*

* The first and part of the second of these paragraphs have been adopted verbatim in the new School Law and Regulations of New Brunswick relating to public libraries.

"2. Nor is it in the opinion of the Council, compatible with the objects of the public school libraries, to introduce into them controversial works on theology, or works of denominational controversy; although it would not be desirable to exclude all historical and other works in which such topics are referred to and discussed, and it is desirable to include a selection of suitable works on the evidences of natural and revealed religion.

"3. In regard to works on ecclesiastical history, the Council agree on a selection of the most approved works on each side.

"4. With these exceptions and within these limitations, it is the opinion of the Council that as wide a selection as possible should be made of useful and entertaining books of permanent value, adapted to popular reading in the various departments of human knowledge; leaving each municipality to consult its own taste, and exercise its own discretion in selecting such books from the general catalogue.

"5. A want having been felt by Local Superintendents, and other local school authorities, of a judicious selection of standard works of fiction for the public libraries, it has been represented to the Council of Public Instruction that such a selection would, to a great extent, supersede the use of pernicious literature in the country, and would conduce to the elevation of literary taste, while the strong desire that is felt for light literature for the leisure hour could thus be innocently gratified. The Council acceded to the wish thus expressed in 1868, and have authorized a selection of works of fiction to be placed on the catalogue.]

"6. The including of any books in the general catalogue is not to be understood as the expression of any opinion by the Council in regard to any sentiments inculcated or combated in such books; but merely as an acquiescence on the part of the Council in the purchase of such by any municipality, should it think proper to do so.

"7. The general catalogue of books for public school libraries may be modified and enlarged from year to year as circumstances may suggest, and as suitable new works of value may appear.'

"The catalogue above referred to, and of which I enclose a copy, affords ample proof of the intelligence and liberal spirit in which the principles above stated have been carried out by the Council of Public Instruction. The Chief Superintendent observes, that in the case of the libraries established up to the present time, the local authorities have, in a large number of instances, assigned the task of selecting books to the Chief Superintendent; that in some they have, by a committee of one or more of themselves, chosen all the books desired by them, and that in others they have selected them to the amount of their own appropriation, requesting the Chief Superintendent to choose the remainder to the amount of the apportionment of the library grant. The Chief Superintendent recommends the last as a preferable mode. The total number of volumes issued from the Educational Department to public libraries in Upper Canada, from November 1853, when the issue commenced, to the end of August last, was 62,866. [And to the end of 1869, 237,648—or, including those sent out as prizes, &c., &c., 691,561, or nearly 700,000 volumes—nearly ten times the number sent out in Lord Elgin's time.]

3. REMARKS ON THE FOREGOING BY THE CHIEF SUPERINTENDENT OF EDUCATION.

In addition to the recognition of these principles, the Chief Superintendent has deemed it essential, in a national system of public school libraries, to provide for the accomplishment of the following objects.

1. The prevention of the expenditure of any part of the library fund in the purchase and circulation of books having a tendency to subvert public morals, or vitiate the public taste.

2. The protection of any local parties from imposition, by interested itinerant book vendors, in regard to both the prices and the character of books introduced into their libraries.

3. The placing of the remotest municipalities upon an equal footing with those adjoining the metropolis, in regard to the terms and facilities of procuring books, with the single exception of their transmission—which is now becoming safe and easy to all parts of Ontario.

4. The selection, procuring, and rendering equally acceptable to all the school municipalities of the land, of a large variety of attractive and instructive reading books, and that upon the most economical and advantageous terms.

5. The removal of restrictions upon local exertion, either as to the sums raised, or the manner of raising them, whether in a school section, or township, or county, and the encouragement of such exertions, by proportioning in all cases the amount of public aid to the amount raised by local effort.

4. REGULATIONS FOR THE SUPPLY OF LIBRARY AND PRIZE BOOKS, MAPS AND APPARATUS, TO THE PUBLIC SCHOOLS.

These regulations are as follows :—

“1. The Chief Superintendent will add one hundred per cent, to any sum or sums, not less than five dollars, transmitted to the Department by the Municipal and School Corporations, on behalf of Grammar Schools ; and forward Public Library Books, Prize Books, Maps Apparatus, Charts, and Diagrams, to the value of the amount thus augmented, upon receiving a list of the articles required. In all cases, it will be necessary for any person, acting on behalf of the Municipal or Trustee Corporation, to enclose or present a written authority to do so, verified by the corporate seal of the Corporation. A selection of Maps, Apparatus, Library and Prize Books, &c., to be sent, can always be made by the Department, when so desired.

“2. Catalogues and forms of Application will be furnished to School authorities on their application.

“3. If Library and Prize Books be ordered, in addition to Maps and Apparatus, it will be necessary for the Trustees to send not less than five dollars additional for each class of books, &c., with the proper forms of application for each class.

“4. The one hundred per cent. will not be allowed on any sum less than five dollars, for each of the three classes of articles, viz. : (1) maps, and apparatus, (2) library and (3) prize books. Text-books cannot be furnished on the terms mentioned above : they must be paid for at the net catalogue prices.

"5. In cases where the Books ordered are not in stock, the Department selects and sends others of a like character, subject, however, to the approval of the Trustees, &c. If any errors be discovered, they should be notified at once, and the invoice returned, in order that the errors may be rectified. Should additional Books be required, directions should be given as to the mode of their transmission.

"In order to prevent the introduction of improper books into the libraries, it is required that no book shall be admitted into any Public School Library established under these regulations which is not included in the authorized list of Public School Library Books.

"7. In transmitting an order for any of the articles on sale at the Depository, it should be accompanied with a remittance—and directions should also be given as to the parties to whom the parcel should be sent. When the article ordered is not in stock, the nearest selection to it is made, subject, however, to the approval of the Trustees, &c. Nearly all the Apparatus sent out is of Canadian manufacture. In making out orders the titles of Books need not be given, the number and page on catalogue are all that is necessary."

5. FORM OF APPLICATION FOR PUBLIC LIBRARY BOOKS, MAPS, APPARATUS, SCHOOL PRIZE BOOKS, &c.

[Insert Post Office Address here.]

SIR,—The [Trustees, or Board of Trustees, if in Towns, &c.] of the ——— School being anxious to provide [Maps, Library Books, or Prize Books, &c.] for Public Schools in the [Section, Town or Village, &c.] hereby make application for the ———, &c., enumerated in the accompanying list, in terms of the Departmental Notice relating to ——— for Public Schools. The ——— selected are *bona fide* for the ———; and the CORPORATION HEREBY PLEDGES ITSELF not to give or dispose of them, or permit them to be given or disposed of to the teacher, or to any private party, OR FOR ANY PRIVATE PURPOSE WHATSOEVER, but to apply them solely to the purposes above specified in the Schools of the ———, in terms of the Departmental Regulations granting one hundred per cent. on the present remittance. The parcel is to be sent to the ——— Station of the ——— Railway, addressed to ———.

IN TESTIMONY WHEREOF, the Corporation above-named, hereto affixes its corporate seal to this application, by the hand of ———,* this ——— day of ———, 187—.

To the Chief Superintendent of Education, Toronto.

NOTE.—Before the articles can be supplied, it will be necessary for

* The Trustees of the Section; Chairman and Secretary of the Board of City Town, or Incorporated Village Trustees; Warden, Mayor or Reeve.

Trustees must sign their	}	{	Corporate seal
own names.			to be
			placed here.

the trustees to have filled up, signed and sealed WITH A PROPER CORPORATE SEAL, as directed, a copy of the approved Form of Application. On its receipt at the Education Office, the *one hundred per cent.* will be added to the remittance, and the order, so far as the stock in the Depository will permit, made up and despatched. Should the Trustees have no proper corporate seal, the Department will, on the receipt of \$2 additional, have one engraved and sent with the articles ordered.

6. FOUR KINDS OF LIBRARIES WHICH MAY BE ESTABLISHED UNDER THE DEPARTMENTAL REGULATIONS.

"The Public School Libraries are becoming the crown and glory of the institutions of the Province."—*Lord Elgin.*

"Had I the power, I would scatter Libraries over the whole land, as the sower sows his seed."—*Horace Mann*

Under the regulations of the Department, each County Council can establish *four classes* of libraries in their Municipality as follows : City, Town, Village, and Township Councils can establish the first three classes, and school trustees either of the first or third classes.

1. An ordinary *Common School Library* in each school house for the use of the children and ratepayers.

2. A *General Public Lending Library*, available to all the ratepayers of the Municipality.

3. A *Professional Library* of books on teaching, school organization, language and kindred subjects, available to teachers alone.

4. A Library in any *Public Institution*, under control of the Municipality, for the use of the inmates, or in the *County Jail*, for the use of the prisoners.

We cannot too strongly urge upon School Trustees the importance and even necessity of providing, (especially during the autumn and winter months,) suitable reading books for the pupils in their school, either as prizes or in libraries. Having given the pupils a taste for reading and general knowledge, they should provide some agreeable and practical means of gratifying it.

PROFESSIONAL BOOKS SUPPLIED TO LOCAL SUPERINTENDENTS AND TEACHERS.

1. In this catalogue are given the net prices at which the books and school requisites enumerated therein may be obtained by the Public Educational Institutions of Ontario, from the Depository in connection with the Department. In each case, cash must accompany the order sent.

2. Text-books must be paid for at the full catalogue price. Colleges, private and Sunday schools, will be supplied with any of the articles mentioned in the catalogue at the prices stated. Local Superintendents and teachers will also be supplied, on the same terms, with such educational works as relate to the duties of their profession.

7. ROUTINE IN THE DEPARTMENT IN REGARD TO THE DEPOSITORY.

From the Report of the Committee of the House of Assembly, and from the Memorandum of the Deputy Superintendent laid before the House of Assembly in 1869, with the Chief Superintendent's Return on the subject, we select the following passages relative to the routine observed in the management of the Depository.

1. The Committee of the House of Assembly report as follows :—

“Your Committee find that the system adopted by the Department is of so thorough and complete a character, that no funds can by any possibility be received without being checked by proper officers, whose several duties require them to make entries in various books, through which every item can readily be traced.

“They find that all moneys received by the Department are regularly deposited to the credit of the Government, with the exception of moneys intended to be disbursed in the purchase of articles outside of the institution [Trustees' School seals merely], and that all expenditures are made by cheque, properly countersigned by the different hands of the department to which they respectively belong.

“They find that a perfect system of registration of every communication received by the department is maintained, by means of which the several officers to whose department the communication has reference, are immediately apprized of the contents, and answers are promptly returned to the same.

“Your Committee find that the amount yearly received by the Department from the Municipalities for books, maps, &c., is very considerable, amounting in 1868, to \$29,004.²⁰/₁₀₀, which sum is paid directly into the Public Treasury, and should be regarded as an offset against the amount granted to the Department.”

2. The memorandum of the Deputy Superintendent states that all orders for England or the United States for books and requisites are prepared by him for approval by the Chief Superintendent. Requisitions for articles to be manufactured in the city are supervised by him for approval by the Chief, before having them submitted to tender by the Clerk of Libraries. [Requisitions to the Stationery Office, and all orders for printing to the Queen's Printer, from the Department and Normal School, are made in the same manner.]

All contracts, agreements, bills and invoices, are examined, and payment recommended by the Deputy. Bills for articles despatched are compared with the sales paper, and approved by him before being sent off by post.

The selling prices of all library and prize books, and all other school requisites received from England and elsewhere, are, under the general scale approved by the Chief Superintendent, determined by the Deputy for the Clerk of Libraries, before their being marked and put away in their places.

The selection of books for local school libraries and prizes, after revision by the Clerk of Libraries, is examined and approved by the Deputy Superintendent before despatch. The object of this additional supervision is to see that the style, character, and number of the books selected are in accordance with the order and wishes of the Municipal Council, or Grammar, Common, or Separate School Trustees sending the remittance. This care is the more necessary in cases—

now becoming more numerous every year—when parties leave the selection of library and prize books entirely to the Department. In such cases, regard is had to the condition of the school, the number and ages of the scholars, the character of the neighbourhood, whether old or new settlement, and the attainments of the pupils, the nature of the population, whether Protestant or Roman Catholic, or mixed nationality—whether Irish, Scotch, or German, &c., or any other peculiarity suggested by the parties sending the order, or incident to the case.


NOTE.—Great care is taken to prevent the occurrence of mistakes in the Depository, and hitherto with very gratifying success. As a matter of routine, each clerk having anything to do with an order affixes his initials to it, indicating that part of it for which he is responsible. Thus, in case of complaint, which rarely occurs, any neglect or omission is readily traced. In a year's transactions, involving the sending out about \$35,000 worth of material to the schools, not more than from six to eight such cases occur. When they do, the cause is fully inquired into, and every explanation given. In most instances, it has been found, that the fault or oversight has been with the parties themselves.

8. ASSORTED PRIZE BOOKS IN PACKAGES.

Selected by the Department, for Grammar or Common Schools, from the Catalogue in assorted packages, as follows :

Package	No.	1.	Books and Cards, 5cts. to 70cts. each.....	\$10
"	No. 2.	Ditto	ditto 5cts. to \$1.00 each.....	\$16
"	No. 3.	Ditto	ditto 5cts. to \$1.25 each.....	\$20
"	No. 4.	Ditto	ditto 10cts. to \$1.50 each.....	\$26
"	No. 5.	Ditto	ditto 10cts. to \$1.75 each.....	\$30
"	No. 6.	Ditto	ditto 10cts. to \$2.00 each.....	\$36
"	No. 7.	Ditto	ditto 15cts. to \$2.25 each.....	\$40
"	No. 8.	Ditto	ditto 15cts. to \$2.50 each.....	\$46
"	No. 9.	Ditto	ditto 15cts. to \$2.75 each.....	\$50
"	No. 10.	Ditto	ditto 20cts. to \$3.00 each.....	\$56
"	No. 11.	Ditto	ditto 20cts. to \$3.25 each.....	\$60
"	No. 12.	Ditto	ditto 20cts. to \$3.50 each.....	\$66
"	No. 13.	Ditto	ditto 25cts. to \$3.75 each.....	\$70
"	No. 14.	Ditto	ditto 25cts. to \$4.00 each.....	\$76
"	No. 15.	Ditto	ditto 25cts. to \$4.25 each.....	\$80
"	No. 16.	Ditto	ditto 30cts. to \$4.50 each.....	\$86
"	No. 17.	Ditto	ditto 30cts. to \$4.75 each.....	\$90
"	No. 18.	Ditto	ditto 30cts. to \$5.00 each.....	\$96
"	No. 19.	Ditto	ditto 35cts. to \$5.25 each.....	\$100
"	No. 20.	Ditto	ditto 36cts. to \$5.50 each.....	\$120

9. SPECIAL PRIZE BOOKS IN PACKAGES.

 *Special Prizes*, in handsomely bound books, singly at from \$1.05 to \$5.50. In sets of from two to six volumes of Standard Literature, at from \$9.00 to \$10.00 per set. Also Microscopes, Drawing Instru-

ments, Drawing Books, Classical Texts, Atlases, Dictionaries, Small Magic Lanterns, Magnets, Compasses, Cubes, Cones, Blocks, &c., &c.

. Trustees are requested to send in their orders for prizes at as early a date as possible, so as to ensure the due despatch of their parcels in time for the examinations, and thus prevent disappointment and delay.

10. SUNDAY SCHOOL BOOKS AND REQUISITES.

Application having been frequently made to the Department for the supply from its Depository of Sunday School Library and Prize Books, Maps and other requisites, it is deemed advisable to insert the following information on the subject.

1. The Department has no authority to grant the one hundred per cent. upon any remittance for Library or Prize Books, Maps or Requisites, except on such as are received from Municipal or Public School Corporations in Ontario. Books, Maps and other Requisites suitable for Sunday Schools, or for Library or other similar Associations, can, however, on receipt of the necessary amount, be supplied from the Depository at the net prices, that is about twenty-five or thirty per cent. less than the usual current retail prices.

2. The admirable books published in England by the Society for Promoting Christian Knowledge, and by the London Religious Tract Society, are furnished from the Societies' catalogues at currency for sterling prices (*i.e.* a shilling sterling book is furnished for twenty cents Canadian currency, and so on in proportion). These two catalogues will, as far as possible, be furnished to parties applying for them. Books suitable for Sunday Schools are received from the other large religious societies, Presbyterian and Methodist, and from the various extensive publishers in Britain and the United States, but the list will be too extensive to publish separately.

3. On receiving the necessary instructions, a suitable selection can be made at the Department, subject to the approval of the parties sending the order. Any books, maps, &c., not desired, which may be sent from the Depository, will be exchanged for others, if returned promptly and in good order.

11. PRINCIPAL ARTICLES OF CANADIAN MANUFACTURE.

The Canadian School Apparatus embrace, among other things, Planetariums, Tellurians, Lunarians, Celestial Spheres, Numeral Frames, Geometrical Forms and Solids, &c. Also, a great variety of Object Lessons, Diagrams, Charts, and Sheets. Magic Lanterns, with suitable slides, from \$2.40 to \$1.20 with objects, Telescopes, Barometers, Chemical Laboratories, beautiful Geological Cabinets, and various other Philosophical Apparatus in great variety. Catalogues and printed Forms of Application may be had at the Depository.

General School Room Maps, Raised Maps, Map Cases, Rotary Map Stands, Globes, and Elementary School Apparatus relating to Astronomy, Natural Philosophy, Pneumatics, Electricity, Electro-Magnetism, Optics, Chemistry, &c., &c., may be obtained by schools at the Depository of the Education Department, Toronto.

CANADIAN SCHOOL MAPS AND APPARATUS.

Sets of the two new series of maps of Canadian manufacture are now ready, and can be had, by school authorities, at the Education Depository, Toronto, either singly, in wall cases, or on rotary stands, embracing Maps of the world; Europe, Asia, Africa and America, of two sizes; the British Isles, Caanan and Palestine, and British North America.

Terrestrial and Celestial Globes, of Canadian manufacture, of the following sizes: *three* (hemisphere), *six* *twelve* and *eighteen* inches in diameter, and on various kinds of frames.

11. CONFEDERATION MAP OF THE DOMINION, ETC.

New Map of British North America, including Nova Scotia, New Brunswick, Prince Edward Island, Newfoundland, Vancouver Island, British Columbia, Red River, Swan River, Saskatchewan; showing at one view (without any dividing boundaries) the Provinces embraced in the Dominion of Canada, &c., with a Map of Steamship Routes between Europe and America, &c., &c. 7ft. 9in. by 3ft. 9in. Constructed and lately published under the supervision of the Education Department for Upper Canada. Price \$6.

12. PRE-PAYMENT OF POSTAGE ON BOOKS.

According to the postage law, the postage on all books, printed circulars, &c., sent through the post, *must be pre-paid by the sender*, at the rate of one cent per ounce. Local superintendents and teachers ordering books from the Education Department, will therefore please send such an additional sum for the payment of this postage, at the rate specified, and the customs duty on copyright books, as may be necessary.

PART IV.—DEPARTMENT OF PUBLIC INSTRUCTION FOR ONTARIO.

1. Education Office.

APPOINTED.

HEAD OF THE DEPARTMENT.

1844. The Rev. EGERTON RYERSON, D.D., LL.D., Chief Superintendent of Education.

Officers of the Department.

1844. John George Hodgins, LL.D., Barrister-at-Law, Deputy Superintendent of Education, and Editor of the *Journal of Education* for Ontario.

1854. Alexander Marling, LL.B., Chief Clerk and Accountant.

1856. Francis Joseph Taylor, Clerk of Statistics.

1852. Alexander Johnston Williamson, M.D., Clerk of Correspondence.

1859. John T. R. Stinson, Assistant Clerk of Statistics.

1863. William H. Atkinson, Assistant Clerk of Correspondence.

1858. James Moore, Messenger.

Map and Library Deposit Branch.

1853. Samuel Passmore May, M.D., Clerk of Libraries.
 1861. Edward Bidwell Cope, Assistant ditto.
 1866. Henry Wilkinson, Depository Salesman.
 1869. D'Arcy Beverley Heath, Assistant ditto.
 1868. Robert John Bryce, Junior Assistant and Messenger.
 1861. George Barber, Packer and Messenger.

2. Council of Public Instruction.

1846. Rev. Egerton Ryerson, D.D., LL.D., Chief Superintendent of Education.
 1863. Most Rev. John Joseph Lynch, D.D., Roman Catholic Archbishop of Toronto.
 1846. Very Rev. Henry James Grassett, B.D., Dean of Toronto.
 1846. Hon. Mr. Justice Morrison, Presbyterian Church of Canada.
 1850. Rev. John Jennings, D.D., United Presbyterian Church.
 1857. Rev. John Barclay, D.D., Church of Scotland.
 1861. Hon. Wm. McMaster, Senator, Baptist Church.
 1867. Ven. Thomas B. Fuller, D.D., D.C.L., Archdeacon of Niagara.
 1854. Rev. John McCaul, LL.D., President of University College, and the Presidents of the other Colleges affiliated to the University of Toronto. *Ex-Officio Members for Grammar School purposes.*
 1866. Alexander Marling, LL.B., Recording Clerk.

Inspector of Grammar Schools.

1868. Rev. J. G. D. Mackenzie, M.A.

Normal School.

1858. John Herbert Sangster, M.A., M.D., Head Master.
 1866. Rev. Wm. H. Davies, B.D., Second Master.
 1844. J. George Hodgins, LL.D., Barrister-at-Law, School Law Lecturer.
 1864. William Armstrong, C.E., Drawing Master.
 1867. Samuel Clare, Teacher of Book-keeping and Writing.
 1858. Henry Francis Sefton, Music Master.
 1852. Major Henry Goodwin, Teacher of Gymnastics and Calisthenics.

Boys' Model Common School.

1858. James Carlyle, M.D., Master of the School.
 1867. James Hughes, First Assistant.
 1867. William Scott, Second Assistant.

Girls' Model Common School.

1867. Martha Cullen, Mistress of the School.
 1768. Caroline E. McCausland, First Assistant.
 1869. Louisa M. Jones, Second Assistant.

In the Model Schools, Writing and Book-keeping, Drawing, Music, Gymnastics, and Calisthenics are taught by the masters of these branches in the Normal School, which see.

Janitor, Gardener, Messenger, &c.

1848. John Murphy, Janitor of Normal and Model Schools.
 1852. James Ryan, Messenger and Furnaceman.
 1855. James Forsyth, Gardener and Engineer.
 1868. ———, Engineer.
 1868. John Moore, Furnaceman and Messenger.

3. Communications with the Education Department.

1. As many parties in correspondence with the Education Department do not comply with the postage law in the pre-payment of their letters (thereby increasing the postage charge by nearly fifty per cent.), the effect has been to swell unduly this item of the contingencies of the department. It may be that this omission arises from the impression that the official correspondence of the Educational branch of the public service, like that of the Dominion Executive Departments, goes free. But this is an entire mistake, as it is necessary to pre-pay all letters to the *Provincial Departments*. It will be necessary, therefore, that all correspondence with this department be prepaid (as it is on letters, &c., going from the department), and that thinner paper be used in all cases. Several letters that might occupy but one page have been received written on large thick paper, and embracing four pages. Foolscap paper should be used where practicable; and only such portion of it sent as may be written on. All other portions have to be cut off when the letter is filed in the department.

Pre-payment of Postage on Books and Parcels.

2. According to the postage law, the postage on all books, parcels, printed circulars, &c., sent through the post, must be prepaid by the sender at the rate of one cent per ounce. Local superintendents and teachers ordering books from the Educational Depository, will, therefore, please send such an additional sum for the payment of this postage at the rate specified, as may be necessary.

Regulations in regard to Grammar, Common, and Separate School Returns.

3. All official returns to the Chief Superintendent, or a Local Superintendent, which are made upon the printed blank forms furnished by the Education Department, *should be pre-paid one cent. and open at each end*, so as to entitle them to pass through the post as printed papers. No letters should be enclosed with such returns.

Appeals and Miscellaneous Communications to the Education Department for Ontario.

3. *Appeals to the Chief Superintendent of Education.*—All parties concerned in the operations of the Grammar and Common School Laws, have the right of appeal to the Chief Superintendent of Education; and he is authorized to decide such questions as are not otherwise provided for by law. But for the ends of justice,—to prevent delay and save expense, it will be necessary for any person thus appealing:—1. To furnish the party against whom the appeal may be made with a correct copy of his communication to the Chief Superintendent, in order that such party may have an opportunity of transmitting any explanation or answer deemed expedient. 2. To state expressly in the appeal that the opposite party has been thus notified; as it must not be supposed that the Chief Superintendent will decide, or form an opinion on any point affecting different parties without hearing both sides—whatever delay may at any time be occasioned in order to secure such a hearing. Application for advice in Township Common School matters, should, in all cases, be *first* made to the Local Superintendent having jurisdiction in the Municipality.

5. *The Journal of Education* having been constituted by the Governor in Council, the official medium of communicating all departmental intelligence and information, parties should refer to its pages on matter relating to the appointment, regulations, blank reports, Depository, Normal School, &c.

6. *Communications generally.*—The parties concerned are left to their own discretion as to the form of all communications relating to schools for which specific instructions are not furnished by the Department; but they are requested to use large sized or foolscap paper, and to keep copies of their letters. In all communications, however, the NUMBER OF THE SCHOOL SECTION, and the NAME OF THE TOWNSHIP AND POST OFFICE with the OFFICIAL TITLE of the writer,

should be given; and also the NUMBER and DATES of any previous correspondence on the same subject.

7. *Communications with the Government relating to Schools* should be made through the Education Department, Toronto, as all such communications not so made are referred to the Chief Superintendent of Education, to be brought before the Lieutenant-Governor through the proper department—which occasions unnecessary delay and expense.

8. *Communications relating to the Journal of Education: to the Educational Depository; to Public Libraries; or to the Superannuated Teachers' Fund, School Accounts, Poor Schools, &c.*, should be written on separate sheets from letters of appeal, or on legal questions, in order that they may be separated and classified in the Department.

4. Documents furnished Annually by the Education Department to the School Officers of Ontario.

The following are furnished gratuitously by the Education Department of Ontario to various school officers, viz.:—

1. *The Journal of Education for Ontario* is sent monthly to each of the Trustee Corporations in the rural school sections; to the Board of Grammar and Common School Trustees; to the Local Superintendents; to the Trustees of each of the Separate Schools, and to each County Clerk and Treasurer, Exchanges, &c., &c. Total, 5,400 copies.

The *Journal* has been constituted the official medium of communicating all Departmental intelligence. It is regularly sent by the publishers, about the first of each month, to the official address of the parties above enumerated. Should they fail in any case to receive it, immediate notification of the fact should be sent to the Education Office. Missing numbers can generally be supplied. To the public the price is \$1 per annum—payable in advance. Back volumes, since 1848 (the first year of existence), can be furnished on the same terms.

2. *The School Registers*, for recording the attendance, recitations, and deportment of pupils, are furnished to each of the Grammar and Common Schools, and to the Separate Schools in Ontario. Total about 5,000 copies. The Registers are sent annually to the County Clerk, for gratuitous distribution, through the Local Superintendents.

3. *The Trustees' Half-Yearly Reports* are sent every six months, through the Local Superintendents, to the Trustees of each School Section. Those for the Grammar Schools, and Roman Catholic Separate Schools, are sent direct from the Department. Total sent out annually, 10,000.

4. *The Trustees' Blank Annual Reports* are annually sent through the Local Superintendents to each of the Trustee corporations in the rural school sections. Total, about 4,500 copies.

5. *The Blank Annual Reports*, from which the General Annual Report of the Department is compiled, is sent to the Local Superintendents and Boards of Common School Trustees and Boards of Grammar School Trustees. Total number sent out annually, 600 copies.

6. *Auditors', Treasurers', and Sub-Treasurers' Returns* are sent to about 500 of these officers to be filled up and returned.

7. *The Chief Superintendent's Annual Report to His Excellency the Lieutenant Governor*, printed by order of the House of Assembly, is also sent to each of the rural Trustee Corporations; to Boards of Common School Trustees in Cities, Towns, and Villages; to Boards of Grammar School Trustees; to Boards of Public Instruction; to Local Superintendents; and to Separate School Trustees, besides copies to other parties. Total number sent out annually, about 4,500.

8. *Various Forms*.—Forms are also sent, from time to time, to Superannuated Teachers, Trustees (for Maps, Prizes, &c.), Normal School students, &c., about 800 copies.

5. Letters received and sent out by the Department.

During the years	1852	1853	1854	1855	1856	1857	1858
Number of letters received ...	2996	4015	4920	5338	5739	6294	6431
Average number per week ...	57	77	95	102	110	121	124
Number of letters sent out ...	1430	1936	2581	3764	3966	3542	4627
Average number per week ...	27	37	50	72	77	68	88

1859	1860	1861	1862	1863	1864	1865	1866	1867	1868	1869
6468	7121	7215	6495	6365	6655	7263	8373	8213	8409	8422
125	137	138	126	122	128	139	161	159	161	162
5823	6015	5656	4955	5054	5415	5833	5186	5581	5802	5743
112	116	108	95	97	104	112	100	107	111	110

Recapitulation.—Total number of copies prepared, or printed, and sent out annually from the Education Department for Ontario :

	Copies		Copies
1. Journal of Education	5,400	7. Chief Superintendent's Report	4,500
2. School Registers.....	5,000	8. Various Forms, about.....	800
3. Trustees' Blank Half-Yearly Reports	10,000	9. Letters, &c., sent out and received	14,200
4. Trustees' Blank Annual Reports	4,500	10. Circulars, about	800
5. Local Superintendents' Blank Annual Reports	600		
6. Auditors' and Treasurers' Blank Returns.....	500		
		Grand Total per year...	46,300

PART V.—THE EDUCATIONAL MUSEUM FOR ONTARIO.

1. Rules for the Admission of Visitors to the Educational Museum, Toronto.

I. The Museum is open daily for Exhibition, Sundays and Holidays excepted, from 9 A.M. until 5 P.M.

II. All persons are freely admitted, upon registering their names in the Visitors' Book at the Education Office.

III. Sticks and Umbrellas to be left in the Visitors' Room.

2. Character and Objects of the Museum.

1. This Educational Museum is founded after the example of what is being done by the Imperial Government as a part of the system of popular education—regarding the indirect as scarcely secondary to the direct means of training the minds and forming the taste and character of the people. It consists of a collection of school apparatus for Common and Grammar Schools, of Models of Agricultural and other implements, of specimens of the Natural History of the Country, Casts of Antique and Modern Statues and Busts, &c., selected from

the principal Museums of Europe, including busts of some of the most celebrated characters in English and French History; also copies of some of the works of the great Masters of the Dutch, Flemish, Spanish, and especially of the Italian Schools of Painting. These objects of Art are *labelled*, for the information of those who are not familiar with the originals, and a descriptive historical catalogue of them can be purchased at the Museum. In the evidence given before the Select Committee of the British House of Commons, it is justly stated that, "the object of a National Gallery is to improve the public taste, and to afford a more refined description of enjoyment to the mass of the people;" and the opinion is at the same time strongly expressed, that as "people of taste going to Italy, constantly bring home beautiful modern copies of beautiful originals," it is desirable, even in England, that those who have not the opportunity or means for travelling abroad should be enabled to see, in the form of an accurate copy, some of the celebrated works of Raffaele and other great masters; an object no less desirable in Canada than in England. What has been thus far done in this branch of public instruction, is in part the result of a small annual sum, which, by the liberality of the Legislature, has been placed at the disposal of the Chief Superintendent of Education, out of the Ontario share of the School Grants, for the purpose of improving school architecture and appliances, and to promote arts, science, and literature by means of models, objects and publications, collected in a museum in connection with this department.

3. Principal Contents of the Museum.

2. The Museum contains a large selection of objects of art, models, &c., arranged under the following heads, as detailed in the Reports of 1856 and 1867, pages 246 and 106 :—

I. SCULPTURE :

1. Greek and Roman Antiques.
2. Modern French and English.
3. Assyrian.
4. Egyptian.
5. Architectural.

II. PAINTINGS :

1. Italian School.
2. Flemish School.
3. Dutch School.
4. Miscellaneous Dutch and Flemish.
5. German School.
6. French School.
7. Spanish School.

III. ENGRAVINGS :

1. On Steel and Copper.
2. Lithographs.
3. Chromo-Lithographs.

IV. WORKS ILLUSTRATING THE HISTORY OF ART, &c. :

1. In French and Italian.
2. In English.

V. OTHER OBJECTS OF INTEREST :

1. Illustrations of Mediæval History, Figures in Armour, Weapons, &c.
2. Maps and plans in Relief.
3. Specimens of Natural History.
4. Geological Specimens.
5. Models of Agricultural Implements.
6. Philosophical Models and School Apparatus.
7. Photographs. Copies of Porcelain and Rock Crystal Ware, Decorative Plate, Bronzes, &c., &c.

PART VI. NORMAL SCHOOL FOR ONTARIO.

APPLICATION FOR ADMISSION TO THE NORMAL SCHOOL, TORONTO.

Register, No. — of the — Session, 187—. TORONTO, — 187—.

DATE.

SIR,

I desire to apply to you for admission to the Normal School for Ontario, in accordance with the accompanying Terms of Admission prescribed by the Council of Public Instruction, and to present herewith a certificate of Moral Character from the Reverend —, a Clergyman of the — Church, dated the — day of — 187—.

- I have to state that :—1. I am — years of age.
 2. I reside in the — of —, County of —.
 3. I was born in —.
 4. I have resided — years in the Province of Ontario.
 5. I am connected as a member (or hearer) with the — Church.
 6. I have been a School Teacher for — years.
 7. I hold a — class certificate of qualification from the County Board of Public Instruction for —.
 8. My last place of teaching was in School Section No. —, Township of —.
 9. I attended the Normal School during the — Session, ending —, 18—, and obtained a — class Provincial Certificate, No. —, which I will deliver up to you should I succeed in obtaining one of a higher grade.

I have also to state, that it is my intention to devote myself to the profession of School Teaching, and that my object in coming to the Normal School is to qualify myself better for the important duties of that profession.

If admitted to the Normal School, it will be my study to observe the Rules and Regulations of the Institution, and to be diligent in the performance of my duties.

I have the honor to be,
 Sir,
 Your very obedient servant,

To
 The Chief Superintendent of Education,
 Education Office,
 Toronto.

SIGN THE NAME IN FULL HERE.

☞ The applicant will be very particular to fill up *all* the blanks in this application, either affirmatively or negatively, but not to fill up the blanks on the back of the sheet or make any entries thereon. The application is to be presented in person at the opening of the Session.

☞ A higher grade Certificate awarded any Student will not be delivered until the one previously obtained shall have been returned to the Department.

TERMS OF ADMISSION INTO THE NORMAL SCHOOL, TORONTO.

Authorized by the Council of Public Instruction for Ontario.

THE COUNCIL OF PUBLIC INSTRUCTION, anxious to adopt such measures as appear calculated to render the training of the Normal School as thorough as

possible, and to diffuse its advantages over every County in Ontario as equally and as widely as possible, adopts the following regulations in regard to the duration of the future Sessions of the Normal School, and the mode of admitting and facilitating the attendance of students at the Institution.

ORDERED, I. That the semi-annual Sessions of the Normal School shall be held as follows: (1.) The Winter Session shall commence on the 8th day of January, and close on the 15th day of June. (2.) The Autumn Session shall commence on the 8th day of August and close on the 22nd day of December of each year; [and if those days fall on Sunday, the day following,] each Session to be concluded by an examination conducted by means of written questions and answers, and followed by a vacation as prescribed.

II. That no male student shall be admitted under eighteen years of age, or a female student under the age of sixteen years. (1.) Those admitted must produce a certificate of good moral character, dated within at least three months of its presentation, and signed by the clergyman or minister of the religious persuasion with which they are connected; (2.) They must be able, for entrance into the Junior Division, to read with ease and fluency; parse a common prose sentence, according to any recognized authority; write legibly, readily and correctly; give the definitions of Geography; have a general knowledge of the relative positions of the principal countries, with their capitals; the oceans, seas, rivers, and Islands of the world; be acquainted with the fundamental rules of arithmetic, common or vulgar fractions, and simple proportion. They must sign a declaration of their intention to devote themselves to the profession of school teaching, and state that their object in coming to the Normal School is to qualify themselves better for the important duties of that profession.

III. That upon these conditions, candidates for school-teaching shall be admitted to the advantages of the Institution without any charge either for tuition or the use of the Library. The books which they may be required to use in the School are supplied at reduced rate.

IV. That teachers in training shall board and lodge in the city in such houses and under such regulations as are approved of by the Council of Public Instruction.

V. That all new candidates for admission in the Normal School must present themselves on the first or second day of the Session, otherwise they cannot be admitted; and their continuance in the School is conditional upon their diligence, progress and observance of the General Regulations prescribed by this Council.

VI. That all communications be addressed to the Reverend Dr. RYERSON, Chief Superintendent of Education, Toronto.

By order of the Council for Public Instruction for Ontario.

EDUCATION OFFICE,
Toronto, January, 1870.

N.B.—Board and Lodging, for Students, may be obtained, at Houses approved by the Council of Public Instruction, at from \$2.50 to \$3.50 per week.

PROGRAMME OF THE ENTRANCE EXAMINATION AND COURSE OF STUDY IN THE NORMAL SCHOOL FOR ONTARIO.

(Approved by the Council of Public Instruction, on the 24th day of August, 1888.)

SUBJECTS.	FOR ENTRANCE INTO JUNIOR DIVISION	FOR SECOND CLASS CERTIFICATE IN JUNIOR DIVISION, OR FOR ENTRANCE TO SENIOR DIVISION.	FOR ORDINARY FIRST CLASS CERTIFICATE IN SENIOR DIVISION.
ENGLISH	Read with ease and fluency. Parse a common prose sen- tence according to any re- cognized authority.	Read Prose with correct emphasis, intelli- gence, and inflection of voice. Rules of Spelling (Spelling-book Superseded). General principles of the Philosophy of Grammar. Analyze and parse any Prose sentence. Principal Greek and Latin Roots, Prefixes and Affixes. Prose Composition on any simple subject, with correct Punctuation.	Read Poetry and Oratorical Addresses with fluency and expression—Principles of Read- ing—Science of Languages—General Gram- mar—Analysis and Parsing of Sentences in Prose and Verse—Changes of Construction. Structure of Propositions and sentences. Etymology—Changes effected in Roots. Correct letter-writing as regards composition and mechanical arrangement. Composition on any subject. History of the Origin and Literature of the English Language.
WRITING	Write legibly and readily and correctly.	To write a bold, rapid, running hand.	
GEOGRAPHY	The Definitions—general knowledge of the relative positions of the principal countries, with their capi- tals—the oceans, seas, rivers and islands.	The relative positions of all the countries of the world, with their principal cities and physical features; the islands—Hodgins' Geography; Mathematical and Physical Geography, as taught in Sullivan's "Geo- graphy generalized."	Use of the Globes—(Keith)—Geography of England, Ireland, Scotland, the United States and British Colonies, (Hodgins)— Fundamentals of Physical Geography—Struc- ture of the Crust of the Earth.
HISTORY	None.....	General History of the World, from the Creation to the present time, as sketched in the Fifth Book of Lesson, Chronological Chart.	Histories of England and Canada, Philosophy of History.

PROGRAMME OF ENTRANCE EXAMINATION, &c.—(Continued.)

SUBJECTS.	FOR ENTRANCE INTO JUNIOR DIVISION	FOR SECOND CLASS CERTIFICATE IN JUNIOR DIVISION OR FOR ENTRANCE TO SENIOR DIVISION.	FOR ORDINARY FIRST CLASS CERTIFICATE IN SENIOR DIVISION.
EDUCATION, and the ART OF TEACHING.	None	The general principles of the science of Education—General plan of School organization—Practice of Teaching, as exemplified in the Model School.	The science of Education applied to the Teaching of Common Schools—Methods of Teaching the different branches—Practice thereof as exemplified in the Model School—Organization of Central Schools—Dimensions and Structure of School-houses—Furniture and Apparatus.
*MUSIC	None	Hullah's System	Hullah's System.
DRAWING.....	None	None	Facility in making Perspective Outline Sketches of Common Subjects.
BOOK-KEEP'G	None	The Rudiments	Single and Double Entry.
ARITHMETIC AND MENSURATION	Fundamental Rules, Vulgar Fractions, and Simple Proportion.	Notation, Numeration, Fundamental Rules in different scales of Notation, Greatest Common Measure, Least Common Multiple, Prime Numbers, Fractions, (Vulgar and Decimal), Proportion, (Simple and Compound), Practice, Percentage, (including Simple Interest, Insurance, Brokerage, &c.), Square and Cube Roots, Mensuration of Surfaces and Mental Arithmetic.	Review past Subjects of Junior Division—Discount, Fellowship, Barter, Equation of payments, Profit and Loss, Allegation, Compound Interest, Annuities, Position, Progression Logarithms, and Applications, Intellectual Arithmetic, Mensuration of Surfaces and Solids.

* Not required of those who are naturally disqualified.

PROGRAMME OF ENTRANCE EXAMINATION, &c. — (Continued.)

SUBJECTS.	FOR ENTRANCE INTO JUNIOR DIVISION.	FOR SECOND CLASS CERTIFICATE IN JUNIOR DIVISION, OR FOR ENTRANCE TO SENIOR DIVISION.	FOR ORDINARY FIRST CLASS CERTIFICATE IN SENIOR DIVISION.
ALGEBRA	None	Definitions, Addition, Subtraction, Multiplication and Division. Use of Brackets, Decomposition of Trinomials, Resolution into Factors, Involution, Square of Multinomial, Expansion of $(a + b)^n$, Evolution, Greatest Common Measure, Least Common Multiple, Fractions, Interpretation of Symbol so $\frac{0}{0}$, $\frac{a}{0}$, $\frac{0}{a}$, and $\frac{0}{0}$, Simple Equations.	Review past subjects of Junior Division. Indicials, Surds, Quadratic Equations, Indeterminate Equations, Arithmetical, Geometrical and Harmonical Progression, Ratio, Proportion, Variation, Permutations, Combinations, Binomial Theorem, Notation, Decimals, Interest, &c., Properties of Numbers, Continued Fractions, Exponential Theorem, Logarithms, Algebraic Series, Cubic and Biquadratic Equations.
EUCLED	None	Books I. and II. with Exercises, Potts	Books, III., IV., V., VI., and Definition of B.V. Exercises on Six Books (Potts.)
NATURAL PHILOSOPHY	None	Properties of Matter, Statics, Hydrostatics, Dynamics and Hydraulics, Human Physiology.	Heat, Light Electricity, Galvanism, Magnetism, Optics, and Acoustics, Vegetable Physiology, General View of Geology.
CHEMISTRY	None	None	Constitution of Matter, Chemical Nomenclature, Symbols, Laws of Combination Chemical Analysis, Crystallization, Oxygen, Hydrogen, Nitrogen, Carbon, Sulphur, Phosphorus, Chlorine, Calcium, Aluminium, Silicon, Potassium, Sodium, Iodine, Magnesium, Zinc, Lead, Fluorine, and their principal compounds. Names of the principal plants, sources of the seed, development of the plant, germination of the seed, development of the plant, sources of Carbon, Hydrogen and Nitrogen, &c., in plants, products of Vegetable growth, woody fibre, Gum, Starch, Sugar, Gluten, &c., Cultivation of Plants, Composition and Fertilization of Soils, Mineral Constituents of Plants, Action of Manures, &c.

LIST OF TEXT BOOKS USED IN THE NORMAL SCHOOL FOR ONTARIO,

Which are supplied to Teachers in Training at Half-Price:

A set of Readers.
 Companion to Readers.
 Authorized English Grammars (Introductory and Advanced.)
 Lovell's General Geography.
 Hodgins' History of Canada.
 Sullivan's Geography Generalized.
 Sangster's Arithmetic.
 Potts' Euclid.
 Sangster's Mensuration.
 Sangster's Algebra.
 Sangster's Philosophy, Part I. and II.
 Sangster's Rudimentary Chemistry.
 Sefton's Manual of Music.
 A Slate.
 Two Dictation Books.
 Two Note Books.
 Two Writing Books.
 Drawing Materials.
 Two Book-keeping Books.

ADDITIONAL QUALIFICATIONS FOR HONOUR FIRST-CLASS PROVINCIAL CERTIFICATES.

I.—Each Candidate to have held an Ordinary First-Class Provincial Certificate, Grade A, for one year.

II.—To give evidence of having been a successful Teacher.

III.—To stand an Examination in the following subjects, in addition to those necessary for an Ordinary First-Class Certificate, viz.:

1. English History and Literature (Collier).
2. Canadian History and Geography (Hodgins).
3. Outlines of Ancient and Modern History and Geography.
4. Latin Grammar (Harkness), and Books IV., V. and VI. of Cæsar's Commentaries.
5. Outlines of Geology (Lyell & Chapman's), and Astronomy (Mosley's), including a knowledge of the leading principles of Mental and Moral Philosophy.
6. Science of Teaching, School Organization, Management, &c.
7. Easy Lessons on Reasoning.
8. Algebra—General Theory of Equations, Imaginary Quantities (Sangster's and Todhunter's).
9. Euclid—Books XI. and XII.
10. Trigonometry as far as solution of Plane Triangles (Colenso).
11. Inorganic Chemistry, Sangster's Inorganic, Brand and Taylor's, for Organic.
12. The Principles of Book-keeping, Music and Drawing.

EDUCATION OFFICE,
 TORONTO, December, 1869.

PART VII.—FORMS AND REGULATIONS FOR SUPERANNUATED COMMON SCHOOL TEACHERS.

Special Notice to Common School Teachers.

(1.) Public notice is hereby given to all Teachers of Common Schools in Ontario, or Teachers of the English Branches in Grammar Schools who are legally qualified Common School Teachers, who may wish to avail themselves at any future time of the advantages of the Superannuated Common School Teachers' Fund, that it will be necessary for them to transmit to the Chief Superintendent, if they have not already done so, their annual subscription at the rate of FIVE dollars per annum, commencing with 1864, if then teaching, and at the rate of

FOUR dollars per annum for the current year. The law authorizing the establishment of this fund provides—"That no Teacher shall be entitled to share in the said fund unless he has contributed to such fund the sum of four dollars, or more, per annum." No pension will be granted to any teacher who has not contributed to this fund, while actually engaged in the exercise of his profession, in accordance with the preceding regulations on the subject.

The following are the regulations adopted by the Council of Public Instruction for Ontario, pursuant to the provisions of the law, on the 28th day of April, 1854:

(2.) Every teacher engaged in teaching since 1854, in order to be entitled, when he shall have become superannuated, to share in this fund, must contribute towards it at the rate of FIVE dollars PER ANNUM, commencing with 1854, and at the rate of FOUR dollars per annum for the current year; and no teacher now engaged in teaching shall be entitled to share in this fund who shall not thus contribute to it annually. But the amount of the annual subscriptions for the years during which such teachers may have taught before the first day of January, 1854, and for which he may hereafter claim as a superannuated teacher, may be deducted from the first year's pension to which such teacher may be entitled.

(3.) Should any teacher, having a wife and children, subscribe to this fund, and die without deriving any benefit from it, the amount of his subscription, and whatever may accumulate thereon, shall be paid to his widow and children, as soon as satisfactory proofs of his decease, and the relationship of the claimant or claimants to him, shall have been adduced.

(4.) No teacher shall be eligible to receive a pension from this fund who shall not have been disabled from further service while teaching a Common School, or who shall not have been worn out in the work of a Common School Teacher.

(5.) All applications, according to the prescribed form, accompanied by the requisite certificates and proofs, must be made before the first of April, in order to entitle the applicants to share in the fund for such year.

(6.) In case the funds shall at any time not be sufficient to pay the several claimants the highest sum permitted by law, the funds shall be equitably divided among the several claimants, according to their respective periods of service.

(7.) The amounts of all subscriptions to this fund, and of any unexpended balances of Legislative Grants made to it, may be invested from time to time, under the direction of this Council; and the interest accruing thereon shall be expended in aid of Superannuated Teachers of Common Schools in Ontario according to these regulations. All annual subscriptions to this fund must be made before the end of the year for which they are intended; and all—

(8.) Communications and Subscriptions in connection with this fund must be made to the Chief Superintendent of Education for Ontario. (Subscriptions to be sent in as early in the year as possible.)

Approved by His Excellency the Administrator of the Government in Council, as notified to the Chief Superintendent of Education, 20th May, 1854.

REMARKS.—No certificate in favor of an applicant should be signed by any teacher already admitted as a pensioner on the fund; in all cases they should be signed by a clergyman and other official persons. The forms, when properly filled up and signed, must be returned to the Department, accompanied by certificates from ministers or other official persons known to the Department. These certificates must furnish satisfactory proof [1] of good moral character; [2] of sober, steady habits; and [3] of the number of years of service for which a pension is claimed. These conditions must be strictly complied with, otherwise the application cannot be entertained. The Council meets to consider all applications in July and December of each year. As soon, therefore, as each case is decided, due notice will be sent to the applicants, without further application on their part.

The necessary forms can be obtained from the Department.

PART VIII.—REPORT ON THE EDUCATION DEPARTMENT BY A LARGE SELECT COMMITTEE OF THE LEGISLATIVE ASSEMBLY OF ONTARIO.

At the request of the Chief Superintendent of Education, a large Committee of twenty-three, out of eight-two members of the Legislative Assembly, (more,

than one-fourth of the whole House), was appointed to consider the suggestions which he had submitted in his two last official reports, respecting certain amendments to the Grammar and Common School Laws; also to enquire into the management and working of the Education Department.

Various attacks and imputations have been made in past years against the Chief Superintendent and others in the management of the Department, and he was anxious, before retiring from its administration, that the most thorough investigation should be made into the working of the Department by Representatives of the people. The leaders of both parties in the Assembly agreed to the selection and appointment of a large Committee from both sides of the House, and on the 10th of November, "On motion of the Hon. Attorney-General Macdonald," (as we learn from the "Votes and Proceedings" of the House of Assembly,) "a Select Committee was appointed to examine into the working of the Common Grammar School System of Ontario, together with the Department of Public Instruction; with power to send for persons and papers, and to report thereon."

The following is the report of that Committee presented, received and ordered to be printed by the Legislative Assembly, the day before the close of the Session. This report is an ample vindication of the Chief Superintendent, and all who have assisted him, from the imputations long and recklessly thrown upon them by a portion of the public press and other parties; an unquestionable testimony to the fidelity, efficiency and economy with which the Department of Public Instruction has been conducted in its various branches and details.

REPORT OF THE COMMON AND GRAMMAR SCHOOL COMMITTEE OF THE HOUSE OF ASSEMBLY.

To the Honorable the Legislative Assembly, Ontario:—

The Select Committee appointed to examine into the working of the Common and Grammar School System of Ontario, together with the Department of Public Instruction, beg leave to present their Report:—

Your Committee have considered the provisions of the law respecting Common and Grammar Schools, and adopted certain resolutions for the amendment thereof, which have been embodied in Bills numbers 119 and 120, now before your honorable House.

Some progress has been made in investigating the management and usefulness of Upper Canada College, but owing to the lateness of the session and the number of persons to be examined, and documents to be considered, the Committee will not be able to report thereon this session. They have also procured returns and other useful information, which have been printed under the order of your honorable House for the use of members.

The Committee visited the Education Office and examined the system of management pursued there, and appointed a sub-Committee for the more careful and extended investigation of that department of the education system. The result of the labour of that Committee is embodied in their report as adopted and approved by your Committee, and herewith submitted.

Your Committee have to congratulate the country upon the extent and efficiency of its education system, brought to its present state of usefulness mainly by the indefatigable exertions of the able and venerable Chief Superintendent, the Reverend Doctor Ryerson, seconded by the Council of Public Instruction, and a most efficient staff of officers, together with the liberal provisions made by the representatives of the people for the support of education in all its branches.

Your Committee are also much indebted to the Chief Superintendent for the great assistance given to the Committee by him in pursuing their inquiries; and it is a matter of regret to the Committee, that the time at their disposal, owing to the many calls upon its members in the discharge of other legislative duties, has prevented the preparation of an extended report upon the subjects embraced in their enquiries.

All which is respectfully submitted.

M. C. CAMERON,
Chairman.

COMMITTEE ROOM,
January 19th, 1869.

H

**REPORT OF THE SUB-COMMITTEE ON THE EDUCATION DEPARTMENT AND
DEPOSITORY.**

To the Chairman of the Educational Committee :

The sub-Committee appointed to examine into the internal management of the Education Department, report :—

That in undertaking the duties assigned to them, they first determined to make a thorough examination into the mode of conducting the financial department.

Your Committee find that the system adopted by the Department is of so thorough and complete a character, that no funds can by any possibility be received without being checked by proper officers, whose several duties require them to make entries in various books, through which every item can readily be traced.

They find that all moneys received by the department are regularly deposited to the credit of the Government, with the exception of moneys intended to be disbursed in the purchase of articles outside the institution [Trustees School seals merely], and that all expenditures are made by cheque, properly countersigned by the different heads of the department to which they respectively belong.

They find that a perfect system of registration of every communication received by the department is maintained, by means of which the several officers to whose department the communication has reference, are immediately apprized of the contents and answers are promptly returned to the same.

Your committee have also made a thorough investigation of the Depository department, and find that the existing arrangements for purchasing stock are satisfactory and well fitted for securing the same on the most favorable terms. The mode of disposing of the books is equally satisfactory.

Your Committee find that the amount yearly received by the Department from the Municipalities for books, maps, &c., is very considerable, amounting in 1868 to \$20,004 ²⁰/₁₀₀, which sum is paid directly into the Public Treasury, and should be regarded as an offset against the amount granted to the Department.

In connection with this subject your Committee submit the following statement, showing the cost of books, maps, &c., and the amount received for the same from 1850 to 1867, inclusive. Also the amount received from the Government on account thereof, viz :—

The total amount paid for books, maps, &c., imported from 1850 to 1867, was.....	\$271,869 52
Purchases in Montreal	3,990 06
Articles manufactured or purchased in Toronto.....	93,146 88
	<hr/>
Freight, agency, packing, printing, insurance, salaries and expenses,	\$369,006 46
	73,600 19
	<hr/>
	\$442,600 65
Value of Books dispatched, Libraries, including the 100 per cent. granted.....	\$123,298 97
Maps, prizes, &c.....	213,993 78
Do sold, without grant, (text books), &c.....	82,182 59
	<hr/>
	\$419,475 34
Grants received from Government on this account, from 1850-67....	253,518 48
Less remitted Receiver-General.....	66,378 69
	<hr/>
	\$187,139 79
If we deduct half of the above mentioned amounts.....	\$123,298 97
	213,993 78
	<hr/>
Which is.....	\$168,646 37
We get amount of goods dispatched over and above what was paid for.	
Taking then the grants	\$187,139 79
And deducting the above proportion of goods.....	168,646 37
	<hr/>
Leaves a balance of.	\$18,493 42
Which amount is fully covered by the stock on hand.	
The above is exclusive of the transactions of 1868.	

Your Committee, in making their investigation, have noticed that a considerable amount of extra labour has been performed in the depository and other departments by Messrs. Hodgins, Marling, and Taylor, to whose energies and abilities in a great measure the department is indebted for its present state of efficiency.

The services rendered by these gentlemen, outside of their ordinary business and during extra hours, has hitherto rendered unnecessary the employment of additional assistance; and having performed these duties for nearly five years, your Committee regret the reduction which has been made in the amount of their emoluments, without relieving them of their extra duties, the result of which will in all probability be an increased expenditure in the shape of additional clerks.

Among other things, the printing of the establishment came under review of your Committee, and they call attention to the fact that the prices charged by the Queen's Printer are in excess of those formerly paid: for instance—

	Copies	Lovell's Charge	Queen's Printer's Charge	Excess
Journal of Education	5,520	\$130 00	\$156 50	\$26 50
Board of Trustees Report	125	17 50	28 32	10 82
Scheme for Analysis.....	1,000	10 00	15 77	5 77
	6645	\$157 50	\$200 59	\$43 09*

Your Committee have collected a complete set of the forms and papers used in the department, which they submit for your inspection.

Your Committee have great pleasure in reporting, that the internal management of the Education Department is most satisfactory.

In conclusion, they would recommend that there be a yearly audit of the books of the department.

All of which is respectfully submitted.

J. McMURRICH,
Chairman, sub-Com.

Toronto: January, 1869.

DEPARTMENT OF PUBLIC INSTRUCTION FOR ONTARIO,
1st February, 1869.

PART IX.—LIST OF AUTHORIZED TEXT BOOKS.

(Sanctioned by the Council of Public Instruction for use in the Grammar Schools of Ontario.)

NOTE.—In the following list some books are *prescribed* under the authority of the fifteenth section of the Consolidated Grammar School Act, and approved by the Lieutenant-Governor, and others are *recommended*. The use of the books *recommended* is discretionary with the Board of Trustees. The Council has decided that the books on English subjects authorized for Grammar Schools may also be used in Common Schools.

I. LATIN.

TEXT BOOKS PRESCRIBED:

Harkness's New Series, viz.:

1. An Introductory Latin Book. By Albert Harkness, Ph.D.

2. A Latin Reader, intended as a Companion to the Author's Latin Grammar.

By Albert Harkness, Ph.D.

3. A Latin Grammar for Schools and Colleges. By Albert Harkness, Ph.D.

* The Queen's Printer's contractors, in their explanatory report to the Hon. the Attorney-General Macdonald on these charges, conclude as follows:—

"We must acknowledge, however, that we are somewhat surprised that the difference in favour of our contract, admitted by all practical printers to be an exceedingly low one, is not greater than it is; and it is quite evident, after a careful examination of the accounts attached to Mr. Hodgins' Report [to the Chief Superintendent, on the Queen's Printer's Account for November and December, 1868], that the printing of the Education Department has been most economically managed."—[EDUCATION OFFICE NOTE.]

If preferred, the following may be used instead of the above series:

Arnold's First and Second Latin Books and Practical Grammar, revised and corrected. By J. A. Spencer, D.D.

A Smaller Grammar of the Latin Language. By William Smith, LL.D.

LATIN DICTIONARY RECOMMENDED: (See note above.)

A Latin-English and English Latin Dictionary. By Charles Anthon, LL.D.,

or,

The Young Scholar's Latin-English and English-Latin Dictionary. By Joseph Esmond Riddle, M.A.

II. GREEK.

TEXT BOOKS PRESCRIBED:

A First Greek Book, comprising an Outline of Grammar and an Introductory Reader. By Albert Harkness, Ph.D.

A Smaller Grammar of the Greek Language, abridged from the larger Grammar of Dr. George Curtis.

GREEK LEXICON RECOMMENDED: (See note above.)

Liddell and Scott's Greek-English Lexicon.

III. ANCIENT HISTORY, CLASSICAL GEOGRAPHY, AND ANTIQUITIES.

TEXT BOOKS PRESCRIBED:

A Manual of Ancient History. By Dr. Leonhard Schmitz.

First Steps in Classical Geography. By Prof. James Pillans.

CLASSICAL DICTIONARIES, &c., RECOMMENDED: (See note above.)

A Classical Dictionary of Biography, Mythology, and Geography. By Wm. Smith, LL.D.

A Dictionary of Greek and Roman Antiquities. By Wm. Smith, LL.D., or

A Classical Dictionary. By Charles Anthon, LL.D.

A Manual of Roman Antiquities. By Charles Anthon, LL.D.

A Manual of Greek Antiquities. By Charles Anthon, LL.D.

IV. FRENCH.

TEXT BOOKS PRESCRIBED:

The Grammar of French Grammars. By Dr. V. De Fivas, M.A.

An Introduction to the French Language. By De Fivas.

History of Charles XIII. of Sweden. By Voltaire.

Horace: A Tragedy. By Corneille.

A Complete Dictionary of the French and English Languages. By Gabriel Surenne. Spiers' New Abridged Edition.

V. ENGLISH.

TEXT BOOKS PRESCRIBED:

The Canadian National Series of Reading Books. (Authorized edition.)

The Spelling Book, a Companion to the Reader. (Authorized edition.)

Miller's Analytical and Practical English Grammar. (Authorized edition.)

An English Grammar for Junior Classes. By H. W. Davies, B.D. (Authorized edition.)

A History of English Literature, in a Series of Biographical Sketches. By William Francis Collier, LL.D.

VI. ARITHMETIC AND MATHEMATICS.

TEXT BOOKS PRESCRIBED:

National Arithmetic in Theory and Practice. By J. H. Sangster, M.A., M.D. (Authorized edition.)

Elementary Arithmetic for Canadian Schools. By the Rev. Barnard Smith, M.A., and Archibald McMurchy, M.A.

Elements of Algebra. Todhunter's or Sangster's.

Euclid's Elements of Geometry. Potts' or Todhunter's.

VII. MODERN GEOGRAPHY AND HISTORY.

TEXT BOOKS PRESCRIBED :

- Lovell's General Geography. (Authorized edition.) By J. George Hodgkin LL.D., Barrister-at-Law.
 Easy Lessons in General Geography. By ditto. (Authorized edition.)
 A School History of the British Empire. By William Francis Collier, LL.D.
 A History of Canada and of the other British Provinces of North America. By J. George Hodgkins, LL.D., Barrister-at-Law.
 Outlines of General History. By William Francis Collier, LL.D.

TEXT BOOK RECOMMENDED :

- The Great Events of History. By William Francis Collier, LL.D.

VIII. PHYSICAL SCIENCE.

TEXT BOOKS PRESCRIBED : (See note above.)

- Introductory Course of Natural Philosophy. Edited from Ganot's Popular Physics, by W. G. Peck, M.A.
 How Plants Grow : a Simple Introduction to Botany, with Popular Flora. By Asa Gray, M.D.
 Hooke's Smaller Treatise on Physiology.

IX. MISCELLANEOUS.

TEXT BOOKS RECOMMENDED : (See note above.)

- A Comprehensive System of Book-keeping, by Single and Double Entry. By Thomas R. Johnson.
 Field Exercise and Evolutions of Infantry. Published by Authority. Pocket Edition (for Squad and Company Drill).
 The Modern Gymnast. By Charles Spencer.
 A Manual of Vocal Music. By John Hullah.
 Three-Part Songs. By H. F. Sefton. (Authorized edition.)
National Mensuration.
Scripture Lessons—Old and New Testaments. (National.)
Lessons on the Truth of Christianity. (National.)

The following books, approved by the whole Committee of the Council of Public Instruction for Quebec, are also sanctioned for use by French pupils, in Common Schools of this Province in which there are both Protestant and Roman Catholic pupils :

- Cours d'Arithmetique Commerciale. (Senecal, Montreal.)
 Abrege de la Geographie Moderne. (Societe d'Education du Quebec.)
 La Geographie Moderne de M. Holmes. M.A.
 Grammaire pratique de la Langue Anglaise. Par P. Saddler. (Paris.)
 Traite Elementaire d'Arithmetique. Par F. X. Toussaint.
 Le Premier Livre de L'Enfance (de Poitevin).
 Cours de Versions Anglaises. Par P. Saddler. (Paris.)
 Grammaire Francaise Elementaire. Par F. P. B.
 For German Schools. Klotz's German Grammar is sanctioned.